REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

DURING THE YEAR

1880

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Review of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

No. 1534 OF 1881.

FROM

T. O. WILKINSON, ESQUIRE,

Officiating Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab,

To

W. M. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Dated Lahore, the 7th May 1881.

SIR,

I am directed by the Judges of the Chief Court to submit the prescribed Annual Statements and Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab during the year 1880.

Dates of receipt of Divisional Reports.

2. The Divisional Reports were received in this Office on the dates noted below—

Hissar, February 21st.	Umballa, March 22nd.
Delhi, March 3rd.	Lahore, April 4th.
Rawalpindi, March 4th.	Peshâwar, April 7th.
Jullundur, March 7th.	Mooltan, April 20th.
Amritsar, March 9th.	Derajat, April 21st.

The last amended returns were received from the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa on the 23rd March. The Deputy Commissioner of Bannu has not furnished a report: due, he states, to the pressure of work owing to the Waziri expedition.

Arrangement of Report.

3. The report notices the usual subjects in the following order :—

I.—Original jurisdiction.

- A. General review of offences committed and brought to trial.
- B. Offences classified.
- C. Results of trials.
- D. Agency.
- E. Special jurisdiction.
- F. Original work of Courts of Session.
- G. Witnesses.

II.—Appellate jurisdiction of Magistrates and Sessions Courts.

III.—Punishments.

IV.—Preventive jurisdiction.

V.—Chief Court jurisdiction.

VI.—Procedure.

PART I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

A.—GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

Results of the year compared with those of the five years preceding.

4. The statistics for the past six years, of offences reported, offences struck off the register on the application of the police, and offences admitted to have occurred, are shown in the following comparative statement side by side with the number of cases and of persons brought to trial :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nature of offences	Year.	Offences reported.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Non-bailable	1875	29,542	2,899	26,643	14,310	22,003
	1876	29,243	2,377	26,866	14,056	21,005
	1877	31,202	1,525	29,677	15,570	24,574
	1878	37,269	1,394	35,875	20,555	31,035
	1879	35,251	1,112	34,139	19,086	29,054
	1880	29,273	862	28,411	16,351	24,801
Bailable	1875	64,321	990	63,331	62,113	130,648
	1876	63,329	681	62,648	59,501	129,318
	1877	63,724	456	63,268	61,089	131,381
	1878	63,396	285	63,111	61,217	128,410
	1879	66,170	298	65,872	63,445	133,488
	1880	74,502	149	74,353	70,450	150,868
Total	1875	93,863	3,889	89,974	76,423	152,651
	1876	92,572	3,058	89,514	73,557	150,323
	1877	94,926	1,981	92,945	76,659	155,955
	1878	100,665	1,679	98,986	81,772	159,445
	1879	101,421	1,410	100,011	82,581	162,542
	1880	103,775	1,011	102,764	86,801	175,669

Increase and decrease of offences reported.

5. The reported non-bailable crime of the province, which decreased 5·4 per cent. in 1879, underwent a still further decrease of 16·9 per cent. in 1880, while an increase of 12·6 per cent. occurred in the number of bailable offences reported. Thus the net increase of crime reported in 1880 was 2·3 per cent.

Reported non-bailable crime fell in 1880 to within 30 of the number of cases of this class reported in 1876, itself the year of smallest results since 1872.

The steady increase of recent years in reported bailable crime, on the other hand, is noteworthy.

Offences struck off, the register on application of the police.

6. Not less remarkable is the steady falling-off in the number of cases removed from the register on the application of the police. Non-bailable cases cancelled in 1880 were fewer by 250 than the cases of the same class cancelled in the previous year, and since 1875 the numbers have declined by more than 2,000. The number of bailable cases struck off in 1880 was exactly half of the number of cases of the same class struck off in 1879, and, as compared with the results of 1875, showed a decrease of 841.

Offences against property.

7. Of the total decrease of 5,728 cases admitted to have occurred under the head of non-bailable crime, offences against property fell off to the number of 4,130, as exhibited below—

	1879	1880
Theft of cattle	4,312	3,985
„ ordinary	10,698	8,841
Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	3,186	2,978
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to commit theft.	10,621	8,883

These figures appear to support the theory generally put forward, *viz.*, that greater prosperity and more plentiful harvests removed the usual causes of theft and cognate offences against property.

Decrease in non-bailable crime localized.

8. In the following districts the decrease in non-bailable crime reached or exceeded 20 per cent., *viz.*—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Hazára	... 53	Umballa } Lahore } ...	... 25
Gurdáspur	... 45	Kángra	... 23
Jullundur	... 39	Delhi } Mooltan } ...	... 20
Amritsar	... 27		
Hissar } Hoshiárpur } ...	... 26		

Explanations of decrease.

9. In addition to the general explanation given in the 7th paragraph, preventive measures in the previous year are said to have contributed to the above results in the Gurdáspur, Jullundur, Amritsar and Mooltan Districts, and exemplary punishments in that of Kángra. For the decrease in Hissar and Umballa no cause whatever has been assigned.

In the remaining 13 districts wherein a decrease occurred, the percentage varied from 19 in Gurgaon and Kohát to 1 in Karnál.

Increase in non-bailable crime localized.

Shahpur (17 per cent.), Bannu (11), Montgomery (9), Pesháwar (8), Jhelum (6), Muzaffargarh (2), Ludhiána and Ferozepore (1 each).

10. In the 8 districts named in the margin, non-bailable crime increased to the extent noted against each. The high prices obtaining in Shahpur, Montgomery, Pesháwar and Jhelum are stated to have produced these results. In the other districts except Bannu the increase is so slight as to demand no special remark.

Increase in bailable offences localized.

11. The general increase in bailable offences affected 22 districts, and was most marked in the following:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Gujránwála } Ferozepore } ...	... 53	Rawalpindi ...	... 33
Montgomery ...	... 40	Hazára	... 27
Delhi	... 38	Dera Gházi Khan } Shahpur } ...	... 34
Siálkot	... 35	Hoshiárpur ...	... 22
Gujrat	... 34	Gurdáspur ...	... 16

Of the above, Delhi, Gujránwála, Shahpur and Montgomery were noticed in last year's report for decreases in the proportions, respectively, of 20, 22, 24 and 33 per cent., while Ferozepore, Gurdáspur and Dera Gházi Khan exhibited increases of 41, 23 and 21 per cent. respectively.

In the majority of the districts named above, the increase occurred chiefly in cases of assault and nuisance. In the Montgomery, Siálkot, Gujrat, Dera Gházi Khan and Shahpur Districts, prosecutions regarding the enticement of married women in addition swelled the numbers, and cases of cheating and forest prosecutions in Rawalpindi and Hazára respectively. Cases against members of the Criminal Tribes were more frequent in the Siálkot District, cases of bad livelihood in Gurdáspur and Gujránwála, and in Ferozepore under the Police Act.

In the other 10 districts where an increase occurred, the percentage of increase varied from 13 in Rohtak to 2 in Karnál and Pesháwar.

Decrease in bailable crime localized.

Dera Ismail Khan (23 per cent.), Simla (20), Bannu (18), Mooltan (13), Umballa (10), Jhang (3), Kángra (2), Gurgaon Ludhiána and Amritsar (1 each).

12. The decrease in bailable offences was confined to the districts marginally noted. Of these, Dera Ismail Khan was noticed in 1879 for an increase of 21 per cent., Simla of 99 per cent. and Bannu of 28 per cent.

This decrease, wherever noticed in the reports, is ascribed chiefly to falling-off in nuisance cases, and in a less degree to fewer prosecutions for assault and mischief.

13. It remains to add that in the Ferozepore, Montgomery and Shahpur Districts, and to a less extent in Jhelum and Pesháwar, cases of both kinds increased.

Cases brought to trial.

14. The percentage of cases brought to trial to offences admitted to have occurred in the years 1879 and 1880, respectively, is given below :—

	1879	1880
Non-bailable	56	57
Bailable	96	95

Persons brought to trial.

15. An increase of 13,127 in the total number of persons brought to trial occurred in 1880, the figures being—

	1879	1880
For non-bailable offences ...	29,054	24,801
For bailable offences ...	133,488	150,868
Total ...	162,542	175,669

B.—Offences Classified.

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.

16. The following comparative statement is an abstract of that portion of Imperial Return No. 2 which deals with offences reported and persons tried under the Indian Penal Code. Cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure and Local and Special Laws are given in the return itself.

Chapter and Subject.	Number of offences reported during the year		Percentage of increase or decrease.	Persons brought to trial during the year		Persons convicted and committed during the year		Percentage of persons convicted & committed to those brought to trial.	
	1879	1880		1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880
Chapter V.—Concealing design to commit offences (118—120) ...	9	3	– 67	17	4	15	2	88	50
„ VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy (131—140) ...	6	1	– 83	47	...	31	...	66	...
„ VIII.—Offences against the public tranquility (143—160) ...	579	605	+ 4	4,185	4,854	3,032	3,445	72	71
„ IX.—Offences by or relating to public servants (161—171) ..	208	199	– 4	299	277	102	77	34	28
„ X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants (172—190)	1,186	1,097	– 7	2,429	2,171	1,461	1,194	60	55
„ XI.—False evidence and offences against public justice (193—229)	909	928	+ 2	1,457	1,579	825	840	57	53
„ XII.—Offences relating to coin and Government stamps (231—263)	225	231	+ 2	259	248	191	143	73	57
„ XIII.—Do. do. to weights and measures (264—267) ...	91	78	– 14	131	147	96	110	73	75
„ XIV.—Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals (269—294 A) ...	537	466	– 13	1,572	1,295	1,185	957	75	74
Carried over ...	3,750	3,608	...	10,396	10,575	6,988	6,768	...	

Chapter and Subject.	Number of offences reported during the year		Percentage of increase or decrease.	Persons brought to trial during the year		Persons convicted and committed during the year		Percentage of persons convicted & committed to those brought to trial.	
	1879	1880		1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880
Brought forward ...	3,750	3,608	...	10,396	10,575	6,938	6,768	...	...
Chapter XV.—Offences relating to religion (295—298) ...	72	103	+ 43	165	261	48	46	29	17
„ XVI.—Do. affecting the human body—									
1.—Do. do. life (302—311) ...	857	847	- 1	1,142	1,255	763	808	67	64
2.—Miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, concealment of birth (312—318)	58	77	+ 32	67	98	30	51	45	52
3.—Hurt (323—338) ...	3,460	3,948	+ 14	6,722	7,740	2,833	3,191	42	41
4.—Wrongful restraint and confinement (341—348) ...	477	621	+ 30	1,008	1,512	184	207	18	13
5.—Criminal force and assault (352—358) ...	17,651	20,627	+ 17	39,322	47,238	5,850	6,542	15	14
6.—Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor (363—374) ...	249	217	- 13	389	364	169	144	43	39
7.—Rape (376) ...	102	128	+ 25	105	126	39	52	37	41
8.—Unnatural offences (377) ...	73	69	- 5	65	57	37	38	57	66
Chapter XVII.—Offences against property—									
1.—Theft (379—382) ...	15,508	13,202	- 15	14,536	12,538	11,265	9,396	77	75
2.—Extortion (384—389) ...	232	212	- 9	391	432	56	72	14	16
3.—Robbery and dacoity (392—402) ...	481	404	- 16	567	406	271	210	48	51
4.—Criminal misappropriation of property (403—404) ...	518	434	- 16	791	666	384	341	48	51
5.—Do. breach of trust (406—409)	679	697	+ 3	861	818	415	360	48	44
6.—Receiving stolen property (411—414) ...	3,358	3,118	- 7	4,698	4,302	2,949	2,687	63	62
7.—Cheating (417—420) ...	697	1,595	+ 129	1,015	1,511	316	427	31	28
8.—Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property (421—424)	28	27	- 3	63	46	24	11	38	24
9.—Mischief (426—440) ...	2,138	2,327	+ 8	3,936	5,187	1,232	1,570	31	30
10.—Criminal trespass (447—462)	15,218	12,198	- 20	9,427	8,773	5,422	4,357	57	49
Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks—									
1.—Do. do. to documents (465—477) ...	126	107	- 15	237	190	75	34	31	18
2.—Do. do. to trade and property marks (482—489) ...	10	23	+ 130	18	18	4	7	22	39
„ XIX.—Criminal breach of contracts of service (490—492) ...	121	119	- 2	283	253	178	117	63	46
„ XX.—Offences relating to marriage (493—498) ...	3,253	4,225	+ 30	4,482	5,939	634	780	14	13
„ XXI.—Defamation (500—502) ...	183	216	+ 18	263	460	57	59	21	13
„ XXII.—Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance (504—510)	560	629	+ 12	910	1,061	251	219	27	21
Total ...	69,859	69,778	- 0·1	101,859	111,826	40,424	38,494	40	34

17. Murders of all kinds reported to have occurred, numbered 393 during 1880, being 22 more than those reported in the previous year. They were most frequent in the districts noted in the following statement, in which the figures of 1879 are included to facilitate comparison :—

Murders.

District.	Number of cases reported in		Persons discharged in		Persons committed for trial in	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Pesháwar	59	73	24	35	51	35
Kohát	47	40	32	35	11	37
Bannu	17	27	6	3	35	27
Hazára	33	24	10	5	9	18
Rawalpindi	26	22	11	6	27	29
Dera Gházi Khan	15	21	5	4	23	16
Dera Ismail Khan	15	17	1	13	3	8
Lahore	9	16	3	6	21	32
Amritsar	9	14	2	8	11	25
Jhelum	19	12	3	5	35	10

Murders in the Peshâwar District increased by 14 cases during the year under report, showing an excess of 20 over the figures of 1878. The results of 1880 were, however, less than those of any year between 1877, when they numbered 69, and 1872, when 110 were reported.

In the other Frontier Districts the principal increase was in Bannu (10 cases), while in Hazára and Kohát there was a falling-off of 9 and 7 cases respectively. In both districts, however, the numbers considerably exceeded the figures of 1878. In the Rawalpindi and Jhelum Districts the results were less by 4 and 7 cases respectively, while in the Lahore and Amritsar Districts there was an increase amounting in the former to 7 and in the latter to 5 cases.

The proportion of persons committed for trial was satisfactorily greater in both Peshâwar and Kohát. There was a slight falling-off in this respect in the Bannu District.

Thirty of the cases reported as cases of murder in 1880 were struck off as not having occurred, being 7 in excess of the number so treated in 1879. Of the remainder, 40 cases involving 130 persons were disposed of by Councils of Elders, with the result that 111 persons were convicted and 19 acquitted, while 2 cases, in which 12 persons were accused, remained pending at the end of the year. In the previous year 88 persons were convicted and 71 acquitted by the same agency.

The ordinary tribunals disposed of 264 of the 280 murder cases coming before them. Of the 640 persons involved in these, 600 were disposed of, leaving 40 persons in 16 cases awaiting trial. The results of the working of the Courts in murder cases in 1880 are shown in the following table side by side with those of 1879 :—

		For Disposal.		Disposed of				
	Offences reported.				*Persons.*			
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Discharged, &c.	Committed.	Died, &c.	Total.
Murders by thugs	7	3	5	3	...	3	2	5
Murders by dacoits	14	5	17	2	3	1	...	4
Murders by robbers	33	20	36	17	5	25	...	30
Murders by poison	36	27	61	27	21	40	...	61
Murders from motives connected with women... ...	131	90	191	87	57	127	...	184
Other murders	172	135	330	128	81	233	2	316
Total ... 1880 ...	393	280	640	264	167	429	4	600
Total ... 1879 ...	371	249	531	237	133	357	9	499

Including 22 persons remaining under trial at the end of 1879, 448 persons were tried for murder by Courts of Session in 1880. Of these 279 were convicted and sentenced, 147 to death and 132 to transportation for life, while 119 were acquitted, and 50 were awaiting trial when the year closed. The proportion of acquittals fell from 32 to 30 per cent., being 5 per cent. less than in 1878.

The provincial percentage of acquittals was exceeded in the following Divisions :—

	Per cent.
Delhi	53
Peshâwar	42
Derajat	39

The proportion of convictions was highest in the Rawalpindi Division (92 per cent).

Attempts to murder.

18. Reported cases of attempt to murder rose from 59 to 67. In these cases 66 persons were tried of whom 68 per cent. were convicted by Deputy Commissioners specially empowered, or committed to the Sessions, and 32 per cent. were discharged or acquitted.

Culpable homicide.

19. Cases of culpable homicide reported, fell from 189 in 1879 to 158 in 1880, being 2 less than the total of 1878. Of 302 persons proceeded against in these cases, 57 per cent. were convicted or committed.

Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.

20. Under the head of grievous hurt by dangerous weapons there was an advance of 19 cases reported (32 in 1879 and 51 in 1880). Of 52 persons tried 27 per cent. were acquitted or discharged.

Administering stupefying drugs.

21. There were 56 reported cases of administering stupefying drugs in 1880 as in 1879, resulting in the conviction or committal of 41 per cent. of the 56 persons tried.

Kidnapping, abduction, rape and unnatural crime.

22. Kidnapping and abduction cases were fewer by 10; 45 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted and committed.

In reported cases of rape there was an increase of 26, the figures for 1880 being 128. One hundred and twenty-six persons were brought to trial for this offence, of whom 41 per cent. were convicted and committed, 52 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, and 7 per cent. were under trial at the end of the year.

Cases of unnatural crime decreased from 73 to 69. Of 56 persons brought to trial therefor, 68 per cent. were convicted or committed.

Theft, receiving stolen property and burglary.

23. In the following statement is shown the number of cases under the principal heads of offences against property reported in 1880 and the five preceding years. The totals given in para. 7 are less because cases struck off on police application are included in the following statement:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Ordinary thefts, including abetments and attempts.	10,078	10,715	10,254	12,444	11,037	9,091
Cattle thefts	3,381	2,998	3,235	4,231	4,456	4,089
Receiving stolen property...	3,034	3,032	2,859	3,483	3,358	3,118
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2,792	2,176	3,158	3,646	2,266	1,049
Do. Do. in order to commit theft ...	7,465	6,577	8,421	10,574	10,843	9,060
Total ...	26,750	25,498	27,927	34,378	31,960	26,407

The decrease by 8 per cent. in cases of cattle theft is a satisfactory feature in this return.

From the following statement it will be observed that there was an increase in this class of crime as reported in the Ferozepore, Montgomery, Jhang and Bannu Districts:—

District.	Ordinary thefts including abetments and attempts.		Cattle thefts.		Receiving stolen property.		Simple lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.		Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to commit theft.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Delhi ...	570	382	44	36	162	118	68	9	440	364
Gurgáon ...	286	271	180	165	134	102	20	1	297	181
Karnál ...	164	149	93	79	84	85	74	46	161	171
Hissar ...	183	125	181	123	43	36	14	2	134	112
Rohtak ...	162	163	69	52	89	99	2	3	242	235
Sirsa ...	190	162	161	129	55	62	10	4	57	83
Umballa ...	483	359	95	92	184	161	203	62	444	416
Ludhiána ...	312	271	52	64	55	47	98	72	160	218
Simla ...	168	131	1	1	31	51	8	6	28	27
Jullundur ...	501	236	103	43	93	50	6	5	867	608
Hoshiárpur ...	326	194	49	35	62	55	185	6	379	443
Kángra ...	291	232	35	30	25	32	41	32	153	85
Amritsar ...	713	506	190	149	161	102	211	22	517	477
Gurdáspur ...	541	203	134	99	159	57	164	22	844	459
Siálkot ...	432	449	129	96	109	118	246	69	485	425
Lahore ...	898	831	393	323	249	221	46	2	885	459
Gujránwála ...	241	230	251	210	94	112	66	28	243	196
Ferozepore ...	350	215	91	171	119	106	6	6	99	95
Rawalpindi ...	577	484	31	46	153	184	176	47	336	397
Jhelum ...	547	576	48	44	81	124	17	18	549	521
Gujrat ...	194	149	90	94	116	116	88	47	256	242
Shahpur ...	155	188	178	179	76	160	5	18	218	239
Mooltan ...	512	415	350	287	199	157	19	15	493	395
Jhang ...	152	135	318	371	207	155	10	11	248	218
Montgomery ...	180	174	330	409	96	108	10	15	177	158
Muzaffargarh ...	235	263	121	109	120	117	38	41	406	354
Dera Ismail Khan ...	141	136	144	110	96	96	53	49	208	227
Dera Gházi Khan ...	275	287	218	183	66	19	27	29	202	198
Bannu ...	234	280	57	105	54	56	150	136	216	209
Pesháwar ...	323	425	79	85	100	124	111	157	203	400
Hazára ...	498	241	88	47	41	40	65	41	589	198
Kohát ...	203	139	153	123	45	48	34	28	307	247

Of the 21,118 persons whose cases falling under the above offences were disposed of during the year, 15,343, or 72 per cent., were convicted or committed. The proportion of convictions and committals to acquittals and discharges in 1879 was 74 per cent. and in 1878 76 per cent.

Highway robberies and dacoities.

24. Highway robberies reported in 1880 numbered 95. They were 98 in number in 1879 and 116 in the previous year. Those of the year under report occurred chiefly (33 cases) in the Peshâwar Division, of which 14 took place in the Kohât District, showing a divisional decrease of 24 and a district decrease of 15 cases. The same division and district were conspicuous for this offence in 1879. Dacoities fell off from 110 to 61, being 1 in excess of the number for 1878. The Peshâwar Division contributed 40 and the Kohât District 24 cases to this total. No case of the kind occurred in the Jullundur, Rawalpindi or Mooltan Divisions. Persons convicted and committed for highway robberies were in the proportion of 39 per cent., while in dacoities 50 per cent. were convicted or committed.

Serious mischief by fire.

Cases of serious mischief by fire declined from 146 in 1879 to 135 in 1880. They were reported principally in the Bannu, Hazára and Muzaffargarh Districts, where 32, 23 and 17 cases respectively are said to have occurred. No such case was reported in the Hissar or Umballa Divisions. In 120 cases admitted to have occurred throughout the province, only 27 persons were brought to trial, of whom 16, or 59 per cent., were convicted or committed. These unsatisfactory results were better, however, than those of 1879, when in 132 admitted cases, only 9 persons were convicted or committed out of 23 brought to trial.

Noteworthy increases in bailable offences under the Indian Penal Code.

25. In bailable offences under the Indian Penal Code the chief increase was in the following classes :—

	1879	1880
Causing hurt	2,691	3,035
Assault	17,635	20,619
Cheating	697	1,595
Mischief (ordinary)	1,416	1,606
Criminal trespass	1,117	1,338
Enticing away a married woman	3,069	3,978

In 1879 the offences of causing hurt and ordinary mischief fell off considerably.

Assaults.

Assaults decreased in the Delhi Division only For the rest, they were most numerous in the Gurdáspur District, where an increase of 501 cases brought the total (2,450) in excess of the aggregates of all the districts in the Mooltan, Derajat and Peshâwar Divisions, by 142 cases. The largest actual increase was from 1,280 to 1,926 cases in the Siálkot District; a total which exceeded by 176 the aggregate numbers of the districts in the Umballa Division; while the greatest proportionate increase (from 70 to 180 cases) occurred in Simla.

The Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot thinks that "the return of camp followers, flushed with money, from the Afghan war, and lately living apart from the restraints of civil society, may account" for this increase. The Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur considers that a summons is too readily granted, and that frivolous and vexatious complaints are not sufficiently checked by fines, and he notes having issued instructions on the subject. The Magistrate of the Simla District has not noticed the matter.

Convictions were obtained against 6,535 or 14 per cent. only of the 46,525 persons prosecuted for this offence. Complaints were dismissed in default or withdrawn in respect of 60 per cent., while 26 per cent. were discharged.

Cheating.

The increase of 898 cases of cheating is due entirely to certain exceptional circumstances in the Rawalpindi District, wherein alone 961 cases were reported in 1880, as compared with 35 in 1879. The Commissioner states that "an unusually large number of complaints were filed by people who had been deprived of their money by an impostor who pretended that he had supernatural powers and would return money fourfold to the giver." Two hundred and ninety-three of these cases were pending at the end of the year, in which 300 persons were concerned. In the remaining cases, involving 254 persons, 48 per cent. were convicted, and 52 per cent, were discharged or acquitted.

Ordinary mischief.

Cases of ordinary mischief occurred principally in Hazára (125), Rawalpindi and Mooltan (116 and 115 respectively). They were few in Dera Ismail Khan (6), Jhang and Kohát (9 each).

Criminal trespass.

Cases of criminal trespass were most frequent (241) in Gurdáspur, being an advance of 62 cases, while the largest increase (from 25 to 91 cases) took place in the Siálkot District. The matter has not been specially noticed in the local reports.

Of the 3,056 persons proceeded against throughout the province for this offence, 644 or 21 per cent. were convicted and 1,345 or 44 per cent. discharged after trial. Complaints were withdrawn or remained pending in respect of the remainder.

Enticement of married women.

Enticement of married women was most frequent in the Districts of Amritsar (367 cases), Rawalpindi (355), and Lahore (344). The offence is rare in the districts of the Hissar Division (58 cases in the aggregate) and in the Gurgaon District where but 12 cases were reported. The prosecution of 5,537 persons throughout the province for the offence in question resulted in the conviction of only 719 (or 13 per cent.), and the judicial discharge of 3,308 or 60 per cent. With regard to 1,244 or 22 per cent., the complaints were withdrawn or dismissed in default and the cases of 252 or 5 per cent. were undecided at the end of the year.

Decreases in bailable offences under the Indian Penal Code.

26. Decreases in bailable offences under the Indian Penal Code were few and unimportant.

Marked increases under Local and Special Laws.

27. Offences under Local and Special Laws in which increases of a marked character occurred were in breach of the following Acts :—

	1879	1880
Forests	643	1,124
Cattle Trespass	795	1,002
Arms	149	204
Police (Nuisances)	4,829	5,992
Police (other offences)	21	702
Criminal Tribes	538	666

Forests.

Of 4,504 persons proceeded against throughout the province under the Forest Act, 3,189 or 78 per cent. were convicted during the year and 77 or 2 per cent. were undisposed of at its close. To the provincial increase of 481 prosecutions, Hazára contributed 323 cases and Rawalpindi 81. The Deputy Commissioner ascribes the Hazára increase to greater activity on the part of the police. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge (Mr. Barkley) "it is probably to some extent attributable to the remarks of the Lieutenant Governor on last year's report;" and this may also probably account for the Rawalpindi increase regarding which the local authorities are silent.

Cattle trespass.

Cattle trespass cases increased principally in Gurdáspur and Muzaffargarh (by 68 and 52 respectively). The Deputy Commissioner of the former district has not noticed the subject, and Mr. O'Brien is unable to assign a cause for the Muzaffargarh increase.

Police Act.

Nuisances under Section 34 of the Police Act were more numerous by 612 in the Ferozepore District, and in the same district offences (other than nuisances and breaches of the law by members of the force) under the same Act numbered 660. The matter is dismissed by the Deputy Commissioner with the remark that all the cases occurred in Ferozepore City and were dealt with by the Board of Honorary Magistrates. An explanation has been asked for.

Criminal Tribes.

The Criminal Tribes Act has been put into force with greater vigour in the Siálkot District, wherein occurred 89 of the additional 128 prosecutions of the year. The Deputy Commissioner notices the fact without comment.

Marked decreases under Local and Special Laws.

28. Decreases in offences punished under Local and Special laws occurred in the following classes :—

	1879	1880
Breaches of the Opium Act	352	199
Stamps „	251	168
Prisons „	162	25
Military Cantonments ...	3,989	2,907

Opium.

There were 122 fewer prosecutions under the Opium Act in the Amritsar District, the result, it is believed, of the vigorous action in the preceding year.

Stamps.

The falling-off by 97 of prosecutions under the Stamp Act in the Kángra District has not been accounted for, but reference has been made to the Deputy Commissioner.

Prisons.

Under the head of Prisons, there was a decrease of 126 cases in the Umballa District which is explained to be one of record. Whereas executive orders of punishment passed by Jail Superintendents were formerly

entered in the statement, they are now rightly excluded therefrom, as it is intended only for the record of cases judicially dealt with under the Act.

Cantonments.

For breaches of the Cantonments Act, there were 1,082 fewer prosecutions in 1880 than in the preceding year. At Umballa, Jullundur, Siálkot and Peshâwar, such prosecutions increased, but the increase in these Cantonments was not sufficient to out-balance the decrease in the Simla, Ferozepore, Rawalpindi and Mooltan cases. In the Cantonments in the Simla District alone prosecutions fell off by 585. The decrease at Mooltan is said to be owing to the decrease in the garrison and consequent diminution of camp-followers during the year. The other reports do not explain the local decreases.

Offences under the Criminal Procedure Code.

29. Cases under the Criminal Procedure Code will be specially reviewed in Part IV.

C.—General results of trials and inquiries by Magistrates.

Persons for trial.

30. Proceedings were commenced before Magistrates against 173,823 persons during 1880 as compared with 160,792 persons proceeded against in 1879. Their attendance was secured in the manner detailed in the following comparative table :—

In what manner.	1879.		1880.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Under arrest by Police	70,015	43·6	69,102	39·8
Under warrant	8,719	5·4	10,683	6·2
Upon summons	77,277	48·1	89,245	51·3
Voluntarily	4,729	2·9	4,743	2·7
By transfer	52	...	50	...
	160,792	...	173,823	...

The principal variations are explained by the difference in the nature of crime in the two years compared.

General results of Magisterial inquiries and trials.

31. Inclusive of 1,846* persons under trial at the end of 1879, there were 175,669 persons for disposal during the year, of whom 172,700 or 98·3 per cent. were disposed of; and the cases of 2,969 were pending at the end the of year.

The following are details of disposal :—

Committed to the Sessions	...	766 or ·5
Convicted	...	84,298 or 48·8
Acquitted	...	19,996 or 11·6
Discharged	...	67,399 or 39·0
Died, escaped or transferred	...	241 or ·1

Of the total number shown as discharged, 43,736 or 60 per cent. were persons in respect of whom complaints were withdrawn, compounded, or dismissed in default of complainants' appearance.

* The difference of 2 persons here shown as under trial at the end of 1879, as compared with the corresponding statement in para. 36 of last year's report, arises from an error since discovered in the Montgomery District Statement for 1879.

Results in each district.

32. The results of inquiries and trials in each district are exhibited in the following abstract statement :—

District.	Year.	Committed for and convicted of non-bailable offences.	Committed for and convicted of bailable offences under the Indian Penal Code.	Committed for and convicted of offences under the Criminal Procedure Code and Special and Local Laws.	Total percentage committed and convicted.
Delhi	1879	74·2	20·8	63·7	47·5
	1880	75·4	19·8	67·8	51·1
Gurgaon	1879	73·2	30·1	78·5	61·8
	1880	65·9	34·4	77·4	58·9
Karnál	1879	66·9	30·1	78 6	60·3
	1880	66·2	44·4	86·3	65·5
Hissar	1879	73·8	31·9	84·8	55·9
	1880	79·9	27·3	83·0	56·0
Rohtak	1879	68·7	46·1	77 5	65 6
	1880	63·9	48·3	63·4	57·5
Sirsa	1879	78·7	46·4	77·3	65·7
	1880	71·9	50·5	81·9	65·7
Umballa	1879	71·4	35·8	69·6	55·4
	1880	68·1	28·0	68·5	48·8
Ludhiána	1879	73·8	25·9	79·8	49·3
	1880	68·1	17·8	73·3	39·6
Simla	1879	78·6	49·4	92·4	88·2
	1880	73·5	41·9	93·5	86·3
Jullundur	1879	71·8	26·7	67·8	52·6
	1880	66·7	26·7	74·5	50·5
Hoshiárpur	1879	68·3	16·6	52·2	31·4
	1880	64·0	13·9	59·2	26·2
Kángra	1879	84·3	35·4	87·3	66·1
	1880	80·8	32·5	83·5	57·7
Amritsar	1879	69·2	16·7	68·1	39·6
	1880	67·2	15·1	66·7	35·6
Gurdáspur	1879	71·6	19·8	59·9	35·9
	1880	62·5	17·1	62·9	32·5
Siálkot	1879	75·4	16·6	69·1	39·8
	1880	76·1	14·4	63·4	30·5
Lahore	1879	71·6	23·3	81·6	58·6
	1880	69·5	17·2	64·1	42·8
Gujránwála	1879	78·9	13·2	77·4	37·7
	1880	77·3	13·1	81·8	41·5
Ferozepore	1879	75·1	26·4	76·1	47·0
	1880	72·6	27·2	76·0	51·5
Rawalpindi	1879	76·1	27·0	72·5	50·3
	1880	72·1	22·5	70·5	48·1
Jhelum	1879	76·5	40·0	88·1	69·1
	1880	73·5	38·4	90·4	70·5
Gujrat	1879	65·4	18·9	46·6	34·1
	1880	71·3	17·4	58·9	33·1
Shahpur	1879	73·4	37·4	71·5	59·6
	1880	63·1	33·2	55·5	45·7
Mooltan	1879	72·3	33·5	79·8	60·8
	1880	75·6	32·4	71·4	54·3
Jhang	1879	66·3	18·8	50·3	42·8
	1880	72·3	23·7	48·2	47 3
Montgomery	1879	73·5	28·4	74·1	58 6
	1880	77·5	30·6	65·4	57·6
Muzaffargarh	1879	71·7	43·7	78·3	64·1
	1880	65·2	36·7	77·4	56 6
Dera Ismail Khan	1879	68·5	48·2	82·3	68·4
	1880	71·9	42·5	79·3	67·1
Dera Gházi Khan	1879	71·7	55·4	76·7	68·7
	1880	71·9	45·7	76·4	65·2
Bannu	1879	75·3	53·8	83·9	76·4
	1880	73·1	53·1	75·4	68·1
Peshawar	1879	69·4	48·4	78·5	69·1
	1880	67·5	47·4	79·2	67·8
Hazára	1879	58·9	23·8	51·3	37·8
	1880	60·0	34·9	50·5	42·9
Kohát	1879	45·2	67·2	73·4	64 3
	1880	45·9	62·5	74·7	65·9
Total ...	1879	71·7	27·2	76 2	53·1
	1880	70·1	24·9	73·7	49·2

The provincial percentage of convictions and committals in each class of offence was less favorable than in 1879.

Percentage of convictions in non-bailable cases.

33. As in that year, the proportion of convictions and committals for non-bailable offences is again highest in the Kángra District (80·8 per cent.). The Kohát District is, as last year, conspicuous for the comparative failure of convictions in this class of cases. It is explained that a large proportion of those shown as acquitted and discharged by the ordinary tribunals, were subsequently convicted by Councils of Elders; while the general failure of prosecutions is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the inferior quality of the available judicial agency,—a position which the Sessions Judge does not consider altogether borne out by statistics.

Percentage of convictions in bailable cases under the Indian Penal Code.

34. On the other hand, the Kohát percentage of successful prosecutions in bailable offences under the Indian Penal Code was largely in excess of that of any other district. Such prosecutions were least successful in the Gujránwála and Hoshiárpur Districts as in 1879.

The Deputy Commissioner of Gujránwála, in noticing the subject, states that the failure arose in cases regarding the enticement of married women, and even more largely in assault cases. He considers that, perhaps in the latter class of cases, the Boards of Honorary Magistrates, which deal more generally with cases of the kind, are chary in repressing prosecutions by the award of compensation for frivolous and vexatious complaints, and he deprecates a freer exercise of this power by tribunals of the kind. To the above classes of cases should be added, in the Hoshiárpur District, unsuccessful prosecution for simple criminal trespass. In regard to these the Deputy Commissioner explains that a special order was issued during the year regarding the nature of proof required, and pointing out that a *dakhlnámah* in the execution of decree file was not of itself sufficient proof in a criminal court of actual transfer of possession. "This order, while likely to promote the ends of justice, may possibly", he thinks, "have tended to lessen the number of convictions."

Percentage in cases under the Criminal Procedure Code and Local and Special Laws.

35. The Jhang District had the smallest proportion of convictions in cases falling under the Criminal Procedure Code and Local and Special Laws (48·2 per cent.), and that of Simla the highest (93·5). The subject is not noticed in the local reports.

Results of prosecutions for assault and using criminal force.

36. The following statement, to which the totals of 1879 have been added for purposes of comparison, gives certain details regarding cases of assault and using criminal force:—

District.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Percentage of persons		
		Discharged in consequence of non-appearance of complainant or withdrawal of complaint.	Acquitted and discharged.	Convicted.
Delhi	628	67·0	18·3	14·7
Gurgaon	488	59·5	21·4	19·1
Karnál	207	39·6	22·7	37·7
Hissar	720	57·4	27·4	15·2
Rohtak	353	52·4	21·2	26·4
Sirsa	224	43·7	25·0	31·3
Umballa	1,368	66·8	17·9	15·3
Ludhiána	2,270	71·8	17·6	10·6
Simla	206	20·4	47·1	32·5
Jullundur	1,278	63·8	22·3	13·9
Hoshiárpur	3,608	72·9	17·9	9·2
Kángra	1,432	53·6	22·7	23·7
Amritsar	4,684	52·0	37·8	10·2
Gurdáspur	4,072	67·8	18·2	14·0
Siálkot	4,182	78·6	12·0	9·4
Lahore	2,880	40·4	49·9	9·7
Gujránwála	2,771	76·4	16·2	7·4
Ferozepore	1,578	14·7	69·9	15·4
Rawalpindi	3,591	49·8	38·8	11·4
Jhelum	1,509	40·7	37·2	22·1
Gujrat	2,086	66·8	20·6	12·6
Shahpur	999	71·5	10·9	14·6
Mooltan	1,081	53·3	32·6	14·1
Jhang	430	46·7	34·9	18·4
Montgomery	235	47·6	31·9	20·5
Muzaffargarh	379	60·7	21·9	17·4
Dera Ismail Khan	270	47·8	21·1	31·1
Dera Gházi Khan	463	42·3	22·9	34·8
Bannu	720	54·2	21·4	24·4
Peshawar	552	40·9	26·3	32·8
Hazára	1,098	56·6	21·8	21·6
Kohát	163	8·0	28·2	63·8
Total { 1880 ...	46,525	59·1	26·8	14·1
{ 1879 ...	38,819	60·1	24·9	15·0

Comment.

The decrease in the percentage of cases withdrawn and dismissed for failure of prosecution is again observable. The proportion of acquittals and discharges, however, appreciably increased.

Pending files.

37. As noted in para. 31 of this report, 2,969 persons were under trial at the end of the year. Of these 467 were charged with non-bailable and 2,502 with bailable offences. The pending file was heaviest in the Rawalpindi District, where 382 cases, involving 444 persons, remained undisposed of. The bulk of these were cases of cheating already noticed in para. 25 above. No special reason for their long pendency is given, but they appear to have been frequently transferred from one court to another, and finally a general investigation on the spot was ordered.

Oldest pending cases.

38. The oldest pending case, dating from the 25th May, was in the Kohát District, while in the Gurdáspur District, one instituted on the 17th June remained undecided at the end of the year.

The Gurdáspur case is explained to have been one of misappropriation of currency notes involving the examination of a number of witnesses as well as inquiry at Calcutta and Bombay. The delay in the Kohát case has not been explained although a special reference to the Deputy Commissioner has been made.

Average duration of cases generally.

39. The average duration of inquiries and trials in Magistrates' Courts throughout the province was 9 days, being one day in excess of the average in 1879 and the six years preceding.

The average of the province was considerably exceeded in the following districts, *viz.*—

Amritsar, Gurdáspur	... ...	16 days.
Hoshiárpur	... ...	15 „
Siálkot, Jhang	... ...	14 „

It was high in all these districts in the two years preceding.

In the Simla District the average was 2 days, and in Sirsa 4 days.

The Amritsar average is said to be due to postponements for inquiry on the spot, and to pressure of revenue work in certain courts; that in the Hoshiárpur District to extremely high averages in two courts, "due to the fact of transfers to these courts of files of cases of officers going on leave. When a number of cases are suddenly transferred to a court whose file is already full, some delay in disposal is unavoidable." In the Gurdáspur and Siálkot Districts the high average is ascribed to excess in particular courts, but reasons for such excess are not given. The Jhang average is stated to be the same as in 1879, and is, apparently for that reason, not explained.

Of cases tried under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.

40. In cases disposed of by Magistrates of Districts under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, the average duration was 17 days, being greater by 3 days than that in 1879.

In the following districts this average was exceeded :—

Ludhiána	... ...	41 days.	Rohtak	... ...	30 days.
Amritsar	... ...	38 „	Rawalpindi	... ...	28 „
Bannu	... ...	33 „	Jhelum	... ...	27 „
Lahore	... ...	32 „			

It was lowest in Montgomery and Hazára (5 days each), Kángra (4) and Pesháwar (3).

Proportion of persons tried to population.

41. The following table shows the proportion per mille of the population in each division tried during the year for non-bailable offences :—

Division.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Mooltan per 1,000 of population	2·3	2·5	2·2
Pesháwar „	2·5	2·4	2·2
Derajat „	1·6	2·3	2·0
Lahore „	2·0	2·1	1·9
Rawalpindi „	1·5	1·6	1·7
Hissar „	1·8	1·3	1·1
Umballa „	1·7	1·3	1·1
Delhi „	2·1	1·4	1·0
Amritsar „	1·6	1·4	1·0
Jullundur „	1·0	1·0	0·6

D.—Agency for disposal of criminal work.

Agency by which cases were disposed of.

42. Original cases to the number of 85,570 were disposed of by the Criminal Courts in the year under report, as compared with 81,914 in the previous year and 76,228 in 1877.

Some details of disposal are shown in the statement annexed :—

Courts.	Year.	Number.	Percentage.
By the Chief Court	1879	1	·0
	1880	3	·0
By Courts of Session	1879	389	·5
	1880	354	·4
By Magistrates of Districts	1879	4,012	4·9
	1880	3,419	4·0
By other Stipendiary Magistrates	1879	64,159	78·3
	1880	67,416	78·8
By Honorary Magistrates	1879	13,353	16·3
	1880	14,378	16·8
Total ...	1879	81,914	...
	1880	85,570	...

Distribution of work in districts.

43. Disposals during 1880 by Magistrates of different denominations are compared with similar results in the two years immediately preceding, in the annexed statement. In Deputy Commissioners' cases are included those of which they disposed under the enhanced powers described in Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and in Frontier Districts with the assistance of Councils of Elders.

Class of Courts.	Cases disposed of.			Percentage.			Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Deputy Commissioners ...	3,792	4,012	3,419	4·7	4·9	4·0	118	125	107
Judicial Assistants ...	3,124	2,893	3,278	3·9	3·6	3·9	149	140	156
Assistant Commissioners ...	6,768	6,252	5,693	8·4	7·7	6·7	106	184	167
Extra Assistant Commissioners...	23,257	23,541	25,094	28·7	29·0	29·4	230	238	248
Tahsildárs ...	21,778	22,359	24,363	26·9	27·4	28·6	181	186	196
Naib Tahsildárs with Judicial powers ...	4,600	3,565	4,067	5·7	4·4	4·7	131	102	150
Munsiffs ...	6	52	66	...	0·1	0·1	1	4	3
Cantonment Magistrates ...	4,109	4,706	4,185	5·1	5·8	4·9	513	588	523
Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	36	101	102	...	0·1	0·1	36	101	51
Canal Officers ...	324	560	567	0·4	0·7	0·6	27	51	52
Superintendent of the cattle farm at Hissar ...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
Jail Officers ...	...	127	...	...	0·2	...	...	127	...
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	8,111	7,654	9,254	10·0	9·1	10·9	624	589	617
Jágírdár Magistrates ...	2,032	2,869	2,615	2·5	3·5	3·1	56	80	73
Honorary Magistrates sitting alone	2,975	2,830	2,509	3·7	3·5	3·0	114	109	96

Work of certain Judicial Assistants.

44. In Rohtak the Judicial Assistant disposed of 235, in Gujrat of 306 and in Dera Gházi Khan of 284 cases. All these districts were noticed for this point in last year's report.

Disposals by Tahsíldárs.

45. Considering the character of the year's crime, an increase in the average of cases disposed of by each Tahsíldár was to be expected, and the result shows that the average rose from 186 to 196. This average has been largely exceeded in the following districts :—

	Cases.		Cases.
Jhelum	447	Hoshiárpur	334
Rawalpindi	371	Lahore	331
Gujrat	358	Ludhiána	301
Gurdáspur	347	Amritsar } Hazára }	283
Siálkot	339		

The number of cases made over to individual Tahsíldárs in certain districts was excessive, as will be apparent from the following table, even when allowance has been made for local circumstances as explained in para. 51 of last year's report :—

District.	Tahsil.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.
Hoshiárpur	Garshankar	427
Amritsar	Tarn Táran	465
Gurdáspur	Shakargarh	619
Siálkot	Pasrur	422
	Zafarwal	443
	Riah	667
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi	840
	Fatehjang	466
Jhelum	Jhelum	1,053
Gujrat	Kharián	418

The subject received the frequent notice of the Court in its review of the district monthly statements, and the Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum especially was directed to utilize the services of the Station Staff Officer at the Head-quarters of his district, as the explanation given was, that the Tahsíldár at the Sadr dealt with cases of a minor description, such as nuisances and petty thefts in Cantonments. The Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi explains that increased vigilance in sanitary matters, together with increase of population, renders necessary the establishment of a Board of Honorary Magistrates for the City of Rawalpindi; but no proposal to that effect was received by the Court until after the close of the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujrat, looking at the petty offences dealt with by these officials, does not consider that the Tahsíldárs of his district have been heavily worked. Remarks of a similar tendency have been made by the Deputy Commissioners of Ludhiána and Hoshiárpur, the latter of whom records that a settlement being in progress in his district, the Tahsíldárs are relieved of much revenue work. The subject is not specially noticed in the other reports.

In the districts marginally noted the number made over to each Tahsíldár was much below the average.

Dera Ismail Khan (41 cases), Kohát (52), Sirsa (65), Pesháwar (73), Karnál (76), Gujránwála, Dera Gházi Khan (83 each), and Umballa (89).

By Boards of Honorary Magistrates.

46. Boards of Honorary Magistrates disposed of 9,254 cases, being an advance of 1,600 on their out-turn in 1879, and of 1,143 on that of the previous year. Three new boards were created during the year, two in the Rohtak District (at Jhajjar and Bahádargarh on the

15th January), and one at Mananwála, in the Gujránwála District, on the 21st October. The working of each board is exhibited in the following table: —

District.	Board.	Powers.	Number of cases disposed of.
Delhi	Delhi	2nd Class ...	1,726
	Sonepat	3rd „ ...	44
Gurgaon	Rewári	3rd „ ...	103
Rohtak	Rohtak	3rd „ ...	79
	Jhajjar	3rd „ ...	117
	Bahádargarh	3rd „ ...	33
Jullundur	Jullundur	2nd „ ...	394
Amritsar	Amritsar	2nd „ ...	1,679
Gurdáspur	Batála	2nd „ ...	249
Siálkot	Baddoke	3rd „ ...	257
Lahore	Lahore	2nd „ ...	612
Gujránwála	Gujránwála	2nd „ ...	730
	Wazirabad	2nd „ ...	474
	Mananwála.	3rd „ ...	8
Ferozepore	Ferozepore	3rd „ ...	1,382
Mooltan	Mooltan	3rd „ ...	689
Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	2nd „ ...	18
Dera Gházi Khan	Dera Gházi Khan	3rd „ ...	88
Pesháwar	Pesháwar	3rd „ ...	572
	Total ...	...	9,254

The increase above noted occurred chiefly at Ferozepore. The Delhi Board and those of Gujránwála, Wazirabad and Baddoke also showed increased disposals in 1880, while those at Mooltan, Pesháwar and Amritsar were not so active as in 1879.

The substantial assistance rendered by these boards and the nature of the work performed by them are acknowledged or noted with satisfaction by officers generally in whose districts they have been established.

By Honorary Jagirdar Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates sitting alone.

47. Jagirdár Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates sitting alone disposed in 1880 of 5,124 cases or 6 per cent. of the total disposals of the year, as compared with 5,699 cases or 7 per cent. of the entire disposals in 1879.

The names of those officers who disposed of most cases are shown in the following table, together with the number of cases of which each disposed:—

District.	Name of Magistrate.	Powers.	Number of cases disposed of.
Ludhiána	Shahzáda Nádir	2nd Class ...	667
Amritsar	Sirdar Ajit Singh	1st „ ...	461
	Raja Surat Singh	2nd „ ...	350
Gurdáspur	Diván Narinjan Dás	2nd „ ...	300
Gujránwála	Sirdar Jhanda Singh	1st „ ...	236
Siálkot	Sirdar Dyal Singh	2nd „ ...	225
Ferozepore...	Sodhi Mán Singh	1st „ ...	202
Dera Gházi Khan	Nawáb Imám Bakhsh Khán ...	1st „ ...	175
Jullundar	Kanwar Suchet Singh	2nd „ ...	164

Results of trials, &c., in the Courts of various grades.

48. The annexed statement showing the percentage of convictions and committals to the number of persons disposed of by each denomination of Magistrates, does not require special comment—

Class of Court.		Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted and committed.	
		1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Deputy Commissioners		7,659	6,784	67	63
Judicial Assistants	Europeans	2,989	2,624	60	54
	Natives	2,863	3,329	59	50
Assistant Commissioners		11,933	10,724	64	47
Extra Assistant Commissioners	Europeans	5,464	5,735	55	56
	Natives	37,852	41,062	53	49
Tahsíldárs		48,793	55,948	49	47
Nain-Tahsíldárs		8,256	9,670	36	38
Munsiffs		56	72	94	100
Cantonment Magistrates		7,347	6,861	82	74
Judges of Small Cause Courts		177	112	58	59
Canal Officers		1,467	1,525	73	72
Cattle Farm Officer, Hissar		10	2	100	100
Jail Officers		127	...	100	...
Boards of Honorary Magistrates		14,258	17,117	48	48
Jágírdár Magistrates		5,145	5,462	51	39
Honorary Magistrates sitting alone		6,302	5,673	45	39
Total		160,698	172,700	53	49

Distribution of work among classes of Magistrates.

49. In the exercise of ordinary Magisterial powers, and therefore to the exclusion of cases dealt with under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, or by the aid of Councils of Elders, Magistrates disposed of 84,049 cases, distributed among the three classes as under—

Class.	Number of cases.	Percentage.
Magistrates first class	37,292	45
Magistrates second class	35,538	42
Magistrates third class	11,219	13
Total	84,049	

The increased burden of 3,821 disposals on the out-turn of 1879 fell chiefly on Magistrates of the 2nd class, due, doubtless, to the preponderance of bailable crime.

Distribution between European and Native Agency.

50. European Magistrates disposed of 22 per cent. of the above cases and Native Magistrates of 78 per cent. In 1878 the former disposed of 24·2 and the latter agency 75·8 per cent. of the cases decided.

Deputy Commissioners disposed of 3,419 original criminal cases in 1880, or less by 593 than the disposals by officers of the same grade in the previous year.

The details of each district are given in the subjoined statement—

District.			Under his enhanced powers.	Under his Magisterial powers.	With the assistance of a Council of Elders.	Under his appellate powers.
Delhi	...	...	27	53	...	55
Gurgaon	...	...	20	56	...	86
Karnál	...	...	9	84	...	32
Hissar	...	...	25	43	...	31
Rohtak	...	...	8	43	...	28
Sirsa	...	...	13	117	...	22
Umballa	...	...	17	105	...	19
Ludhiána	...	...	26	77	...	84
Simla	...	...	2	28	...	2
Jullundur	...	...	14	56	...	78
Hoshiárpur	...	...	7	50	...	113
Kángra	...	...	6	16	...	39
Amritsar	...	...	33	192	...	151
Gurdáspur	...	...	19	32	...	179
Siálkot	...	...	29	47	...	124
Lahore	...	...	52	61	...	103
Gujránwála	...	...	22	75	...	56
Ferozepore	...	...	37	145	...	104
Rawalpindi	...	...	32	63	...	103
Jhelum	...	...	33	111	...	96
Gujrat	...	...	24	70	...	122
Shahpur	...	...	14	21	...	51
Mooltan	...	...	17	55	...	37
Jhang	...	...	14	60	...	60
Montgomery	...	...	10	102	...	42
Muzaffargarh	...	...	45	43	...	13
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	29	104	75	9
Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	94	39	11
Bannu	...	...	16	25	120	26
Pesháwar	...	...	10	76	86	13
Hazára	...	...	3	62	31	23
Kohát	...	...	8	89	182	10
Total		1880	631	2,255	533	1,922
		1879	751	2,716	545	1,571

The decrease in non-bailable crime probably accounts in some measure for the general decrease in the number of cases dealt with by Deputy Commissioners under their enhanced powers. The variations in particular districts are in some measure attributable to the absence on leave of permanent officers and the non-investment of their substitutes with these special powers. The officer who held charge of the Dera Gházi Khan District was not invested with them throughout the year.

The falling-off in non-bailable crime probably also accounts for the decrease in the number of cases taken up by Deputy Commissioners in the exercise of their ordinary magisterial powers. The subject of disposals by these officers in the exercise of appellate powers will be treated in another part of this report.

E.—Special Jurisdiction.

51. Of the 631 cases above shown as disposed of by Deputy Commissioners in the exercise of their enhanced powers, 248 were of a nature triable exclusively by the Court of Session, and 383 were cases in which the ordinary powers of punishment vested in a Magistrate of the first class were exceeded.

Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.

It should be noted that the figures in last year's report (para. 60) were accidentally transposed. Of the cases disposed of under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, 272 were triable exclusively by the Court of Session, while in 479 the ordinary powers of punishment of a Magistrate were exceeded.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore availed himself most largely of these powers and disposed of 52 cases thereunder. In Muzaffargarh, the Deputy Commissioner disposed of 45, and in Ferozepore of 37 cases. The officers in charge of all these districts (except

the last named for a brief interval), were empowered during the whole year. In Simla, Kángra and Hoshiárpur, where the disposals were 2, 6 and 7 respectively, the Officers acting for absentees were either not empowered at all or during a portion only of the period of their incumbency.

Details of disposal.

52. In the exercise of their enhanced powers, Deputy Commissioners disposed of 1,196 persons, of whom they acquitted 245 or 20 per cent., and convicted 951 or 80 per cent. The sentences of 334 of those convicted exceeded three years. Sessions Judges confirmed the sentences passed on 282, modified those of 24, annulled those of 6 persons. The cases of the rest were pending at the end of the year.

The districts in which the proportion of persons acquitted to those disposed of was highest are shown in the subjoined table :—

District.	Number of persons disposed of.	Number acquitted.	Percentage of acquittals.
Rohtak	14	6	43
Umballa	42	17	40
Lahore	107	41	38
Gujrat	51	19	37

Of these, the Rohtak District showed in 1879 a percentage of 45 and Gujrat of 33 acquittals.

Summary trials.

53. The next following statement gives the number of cases tried summarily in each district, with details of the number of persons convicted and acquitted in such trials :—

District.	Summary Jurisdiction. Persons		Total number of cases disposed of.
	Acquitted, discharged, &c.	Convicted.	
Delhi	286	453	649
Gurgaon	...	3	1
Karnál	1	...	1
Hissar	...	11	7
Rohtak	...	...	...
Sirsa	19	62	53
Umballa	431	896	733
Ludhiána	45	72	81
Simla	28	1,227	678
Jullundur	274	619	412
Hoshiárpur	17	60	41
Kángra	9	67	51
Amritsar	1,565	1,219	1,107
Gurdáspur	312	193	256
Siálkot	55	19	32
Lahore	647	1,068	927
Gujránwála	149	535	235
Ferozepore	1	99	26
Rawalpindi	251	1,606	1,073
Jhelum	18	87	56
Gujrat	12	26	27
Shahpur	56	88	37
Moultan	122	258	229
Jhang	4	5	5
Montgomery	15	82	73
Muzaffargarh	1	2	3
Dera Ismail Khan	25	34	30
Dera Gházi Khan	15	32	25
Bannu	...	...	...
Pesháwar	89	330	266
Hazára	3	9	5
Kohát	5	34	10
Total ... 1880	4,454	9,196	7,129
Total ... 1879	3,720	9,834	8,124

Notwithstanding the prevalence of petty crime during the year, there was therefore a falling-off of 995 or 12 per cent. in the number of cases summarily disposed of.

The largest decrease, amounting to 540 cases, was in the Simla District, due probably to the decrease in the number of cantonment and other nuisance cases tried, The jurisdiction was not exercised in the Rohtak and Bannu Courts, and only nominally in those of the Gurgaon, Karnál and Muzaffargarh Districts.

It was remarked in last year's report that inquiry was proceeding regarding the non-exercise of this jurisdiction in the Rohtak District since its introduction by Act X of 1872. It was explained that Magistrates in that district had never been specially empowered, and that the then Deputy Commissioner, without answering for his predecessors, had personally not found it necessary to avail himself of the powers vesting in him *ex-officio*.

The largest increase in the number of cases summarily dealt with occurred in the Umballa District, where the totals of 1880 (733) more than doubled those of 1879 (365).

54. Cases summarily disposed of were distributed among Magistrates of the various denominations in the following manner:—

	1879	1880
Magistrates of Districts	437	332
Cantonment Magistrates	2,865	2,497
Boards of Magistrates	2,709	2,822
Other Officers	2,113	1,478

Boards of Magistrates therefore alone exercised powers of summary trial more freely. The large increase in offences of the most trivial character sufficiently explains the variations. The disposals of the Delhi Board show the largest increase, *viz.*,—from 347 to 527.

The principal fluctuations in the number of cases tried summarily by the various boards are shown in the table which follows:—

Board at	1879.	1880.
Delhi City	347	527
Jullundur	482	344
Amritsar	832	993
Lahore	636	612
Gujránwála	170	143
Dera Ismail Khan	47	8

Jurisdiction over European British subjects.

55. The number of European British subjects brought before the Criminal Courts increased from 194 in 1879 to 211 in 1880. Magistrates acquitted or discharged 71, and convicted 130, of the number accused of offences in the latter year. Of the remaining 10, 6 were committed to the Chief Court, and 4 to Courts of Session.

Punishments inflicted on European British subjects.

56. The punishments of those convicted by Magistrates chiefly consisted of fines ranging from a few annas to Rs. 100. Two persons were imprisoned for 3 months, one for 2 months, 4 for one month, and others for terms varying from one day to three weeks. In one case two persons were called on to give recognizances, and one to furnish security, to keep the peace for terms, respectively, of one year and of three months.

Cases disposed of under Frontier Rules.

57. The working of the Frontier Rules during the years 1879 and 1880 is compared in the following statement:—

District.	*Regulation I of* 1872, *Section* 3. Villages fined for suppression of evidence or harbouring criminals.		*Regulation I of* 1872, *Section* 4. Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		*Regulation I of* 1872, *Section* 8. Adultery.		*Regulation IV of* 1878, *Section* 2. Reference to Councils of Elders.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	...	...	...	5	...	81	75
Dera Gházi Khan ...	3	2	...	...	2	...	83	39
Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	108	120
Peshâwar ...	3	3	...	8	1	...	113	75
Hazára ...	...	2	5	...	...	...	83	31
Kohát ...	9	2	...	5	...	3	127	182
Total ...	16	9	5	13	9	7	545	522

Results of trials by Councils of Elders.

58. In the 522 cases referred to them during 1880, Councils of Elders disposed of 1,393 persons. They convicted 812 or 58 per cent. of these. The percentage of convictions in each district is given below :—

	1879	1880
Dera Ismail Khan	71	77
Dera Gházi Khan	63	91
Bannu	57	38
Peshâwar	66	81
Hazára	53	31
Kohát	43	51

Fines imposed under the Frontier Rules.

59. The amount of the fines imposed, and of compensation ordered to be awarded therefrom, by Councils of Elders in each district, was as follows :—

	Fines imposed.	*Amount ordered in compensation.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Dera Ismail Khan	5,382	5,382
Dera Gházi Khan	5,728	5,728
Bannu	7,821	7,539
Peshâwar	25,542	29,186.
Hazára	887	440
Kohát	25,929	8,743
Total ...	71,289	48,018

The above figures include the fines inflicted on villages under Section 3 of Frontier Regulation I of 1872, in the Dera Gházi Khan District and in the districts of the Peshâwar Division. The aggregate of such fines in the Dera Gházi Khan District was Rs. 81 ; in the Peshâwar District a sum of Rs. 1,427 was demanded from 3 villages, and in Hazára and Kohát respectively Rs. 275 and Rs. 410 from 2 villages in each district.

Opinion on the working of the Rules.

60. The report of the Peshâwar Division has been furnished by Mr. Barkley, who has not expressed any opinion regarding the efficiency or otherwise of the rules. The Commissioner of the Derajat Division considers the effect of the rules as good, and that they are especially applicable to the disposal of cases connected with women, incendiarism and cattle poisoning.

61. One case under the Frontier Murderous Outrages Act occurred during the year in the Bannu District. The only person accused therein was convicted and sentenced to death.

F.—Original work of Courts of Session.

Details of original cases in Courts of Session.

62. In the following statement, to which the totals of 1879 have been added to facilitate comparison, will be found particulars of the original work of Courts of Session :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	FOR DISPOSAL.								DISPOSED OF.						PENDING AT END OF THE YEAR.						
DIVISION.	*Pending from 1879.*		*Committed to the Sessions during the year.*		*Received by transfer.*		*Total.*		Convicted and referred to Chief Court under Sec. 287, Criminal Procedure Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped or transferred, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	*Total.*				Percentage of persons convicted.	Number of cases pending over 3 months.	Average duration.	Number of witnesses who attended.	Date of oldest case pending.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					
Delhi ...	...	...	18	37	...	...	18	37	2	12	15	...	16	29	2	8	48·3	1	33	149	24th Septr. '80
Hissar ...	1	4	16	23	...	...	17	27	7	11	6	...	16	24	1	3	75·0	...	31	202	27th Nov. '80
Umballa ...	1	1	14	61	...	...	15	62	8	38	14	1	14	61	1	1	75·4	...	44	227	6th Decr. '80
Jullundur...	1	1	27	40	...	...	28	41	13	13	6	...	21	32	7	9	81·2	2	48	269	16th Augt. '80
Amritsar ...	2	5	23	41	...	...	25	46	14	22	9	...	24	45	1	1	80·0	...	29	309	3rd Decr. '80
Lahore ...	4	5	32	52	...	...	36	57	9	27	15	2	33	53	3	4	67·9	1	39	458	28th Septr. '80
Rawalpindi	2	6	34	53	...	...	36	59	34	17	8	...	36	59	...	...	86·4	...	52	370	...
Mooltan ...	3	5	22	31	...	...	25	36	8	9	14	...	21	32	4	4	53·1	...	56	193	5th Octr. '80
Derajat ...	5	5	61	99	...	...	66	104	10	42	19	...	51	71	15	33	78·2	1	44	707	18th Septr. '80
Peshawar ...	8	15	133	297	...	...	141	312	42	112	112	5	122	271	19	41	56·8	...	47	1,215	9th Octr. '80
Total 1880	27	47	380	734	...	...	407	781	147	303	219	8	354	677	53	104	66·4	5	51	4,099	16th Augt. '80
Total 1879	37	69	379	741	...	...	416	810	108	406	287	12	389	763	27	47	67·4	...	44	4,314	6th Novr. '79

Increase and decrease.

63. On the whole, therefore, there was an increase of only one case committed to the Sessions Courts during the year, the increase of 15 cases committed to the Peshawar Court, of 15 to that of the Derajat, and of 12 to that of Jullundur, being almost balanced (with less marked variations in other divisions) by the decrease of 25, 7 and 6 cases in the Courts respectively of the Rawalpindi, Umballa and Delhi Divisions.

Details of disposal.

64. Of these 781 persons for disposal, 677 or 87 per cent. were disposed of as follows :—

	Number, 1880.	Percentage, 1880.	Percentage, 1879.
Convicted and sentenced to death	147	21·7	14·1
Convicted and sentenced otherwise	303	44·8	53·2
Acquitted	219	32·3	31·1
Died, escaped or transferred, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity	8	1·2	1·6

65. The percentage of convictions was highest in the Rawalpindi and Jullundur Courts, being 86·4 per cent. in the former and 81·2 in the latter. In the Delhi Court, where it was lowest, it fell from 59·1 to 48·3 per cent, but the most considerable fall was in the Mooltan Court, *viz*, from 86·8 in 1879 to 53·1 in 1880. The chief increase, *viz.*, from 65·8 per cent in 1879 to 86·4 per cent, occurred in the Rawalpindi Court.

The Additional Sessions Judges of Jullundur and Rawalpindi, respectively, disposed of 14 cases involving 25 persons and 11 cases involving 17 persons. The 122 cases in which 271 persons were disposed of in the Peshâwar Court were all tried by the Sessions Judge and none by the Commissioner.

Pending files

66. The number of cases pending at the end of the year increased from 27 in 1879 to 53 in 1880, and the number of persons from 47 to 104. Nineteen cases remained on the Peshâwar pending file and fifteen on that of the Derajat Court at the end of the year. All the cases of the Rawalpindi Division were disposed of in the course of the year.

Average duration.

67. The average duration of cases rose from 44 days in 1879 to 51 days in 1880, or 7 days less than the average in 1878. It was lowest in the year under report in the Amritsar Court (29 days), and highest in that of Lahore (89 days). Of 5 cases pending more than 3 months at the end of the year, 2 were in the Jullundur Division and the remainder in the Delhi, Lahore and Derajat Courts The oldest pending case was on the files of the Jullundur Court and dated from the 16th August 1880 Its disposal, the Commissioner explains, was delayed pending the disposal of cases of a similar nature (*i. e*, forgery) brought against the accused in the Amritsar and Ferozepore Districts.

Assessors.

68. Assessors, averaging three in number in each Divisional Court, except that of Umballa, where the number employed was ordinarily two, assisted in the disposal of 344 cases. In 296 of these the presiding Judge concurred in the opinion expressed by the assessors or by a majority of them.

Jury trials.

69. Jurors were employed in 3 cases, all tried in the Chief Court. Their verdicts were approved by the presiding Judge.

Jurisdiction of Courts of Session over European British subjects.

70. Sessions Courts disposed of the cases of four European British subjects during the year Two were acquitted by the Commissioner of Rawalpindi, and the Commissioners of Lahore and Mooltan each convicted one The former sentenced an offender under Section 381, Indian Penal Code, to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment; and the latter, taking into consideration the length of time the accused had been under trial, to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment for committing theft in a building.

G.—Witnesses.

Attendance of witnesses.

71. Witnesses to the number of 221,631 attended the Criminal Courts during 1880 in the proportions specified below—

District Courts	...	...	...	217,500
Sessions Courts	...	...	...	4,099
Chief Court	...	...	...	32
				221,631

The increase in the number of cases heard during the year under report explains the increase (amounting to 10,771) in the number of witnesses who were summoned.

Detention of witnesses.

72. In the following table are compared the number of witnesses who were detained by the various District Courts and the periods of their detention during 1879 and 1880.—

Periods.	1879.		1880.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Discharged after one day's attendance	182,429	88	194,130	89
Discharged on the second day	17,740	9	17,055	8
Discharged on the third day	4,530	2	4,406	2
Detained for more than three days	1,839	1	1,909	1
Total ...	206,538	...	217,500	...

The percentage of those discharged after one day's attendance, as well as of those discharged on the second day, compares favorably not only with the figures of 1879 but still more so with the results of 1878, when the percentages were 87 and 10 respectively.

Detentions over three days.

73. Annexed is a detail of the number of witnesses detained over three days.

It will be observed that in the Sirsa, Simla, Gujrat and Dera Gházi Khan Districts no witness was kept in attendance for four days.

District.	4 days.	5 days.	6 to 8 days.	9 to 15 days.	16 days and upwards.
Delhi	27	4	14	...	...
Gurgaon	28	...	...	...	...
Karnál	39	8	13	...	...
Hissar	38	14	...	...	...
Rohtak	46	45	...	...	...
Umballa	9	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána	105	6	2	...	83
Jullundur	4	...	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur	7	...	...	...	...
Kángra	17	...	4	6	...
Amritsar	37	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	28	...	...	...	...
Siálkot	41	5	...	...	1
Lahore	68	33	...	...	...
Gujránwála	21	10	...	...	...
Ferozepore	10	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	95	36	16	6	...
Jhelum	66	12	25	22	...
Shahpur	26	16	20	...	...
Mooltan	11	13	7	10	...
Jhang	21	8	7	7	...
Montgomery	23	13	4	...	...
Muzaffargarh	25	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	10	34	22	...	...
Bannu	45	74	30	4	19
Peshawar	156	21	15	8	...
Hazára	45	9	11	...	...
Kohát	89	28	32	...	...

Specially long detentions considered.

74. The number of witnesses detained four days fell from 1,246 in 1879 to 1,132 in 1880, the decrease being most marked in the Jhang District (from 130 in the former year to 21 in the latter). An unexplained increase of 86 (from 70 to 156) occurred, however, in the Peshawar District. The Deputy Commissioner notes that Magistrates have been warned to exercise more care and despatch in future. Detentions for 5 days occurred in 17 districts and affected 351 witnesses in 1879, while they affected 389 witnesses in 19 districts in 1880. The chief increase (from 6 to 74) arose in the Bannu District. In 13 districts in 1879, 210 witnesses were detained from 6 to 8 days, and in 1880 such detentions affected 222 witnesses in 15

districts, of which the Kohát District showed 32 in the latter year, as compared with one in the former. The illness of the Magistrates concerned on two occasions and pressure of judicial work on another are the causes assigned. The number detained from 9 to 15 days increased from an aggregate of 33 in five districts to an aggregate of 63 in seven, the chief rise being in the Jhelum District (none in 1879 as compared with 22 in 1880.) The detention of these persons is said to have arisen from the illness of the Magistrate who summoned them. In 1879 no witness was detained 16 days, but in 1880, 103 were kept in attendance for periods of 16 days and upwards, of whom no less than 83 appeared in the returns of the Ludhiána District, and are stated to have been detained in a heavy case of dacoity. Excluding the statistics of witnesses detained for four days, the return is most unfavorable to the courts of the Bannu District.

75. The following statement gives particulars regarding the dieting of witnesses examined by the district courts only in each district:—

Expenses of witnesses.

District.		Number of witnesses examined.	Actual number of witnesses dieted.	No. of witnesses dieted by		Amount of diet money paid			Average cost of each witness dieted						Percentage of witnesses dieted to those examined.
				Police.	Magistrate.	By Police.	By Magistrate.	Total.	By Police. Rs.	A.	P.	By Magistrate. Rs.	A.	P.	
Delhi		8,516	1,657	766	1,281	148	503	651	0	3	1	0	6	3	19·4
Gurgaon		5,121	2,162	1,620	1,019	410	473	883	0	4	0	0	7	5	42·2
Karnál		4,676	1,808	940	1,261	178	476	654	0	3	0	0	6	1	38·7
Hissar		5,127	1,103	307	801	49	312	361	0	2	8	0	6	3	21·5
Rohtak		6,991	2,489	1,888	1,441	337	432	769	0	2	10	0	4	10	35·6
Sirsa		2,875	649	556	304	114	80	194	0	3	4	0	4	2	22·6
Umballa		7,629	3,574	2,338	2,252	763	976	1,739	0	5	2	0	6	11	46·8
Ludhiána		5,333	2,612	980	2,612	481	1,499	1,980	0	7	10	0	9	2	48·9
Simla		2,659	94	26	68	5	128	133	0	3	4	1	14	1	3·5
Jullundur		4,410	1,472	778	1,087	147	466	613	0	3	0	0	6	10	33·4
Hoshiárpur		6,735	1,823	1,650	720	354	280	634	0	3	5	0	6	3	27·1
Kángra		4,365	894	603	338	112	177	289	0	3	0	0	8	5	20·5
Amritsar		15,570	4,226	3,767	2,029	483	1,086	1,569	0	2	0	0	8	7	27·1
Gurdáspur		10,950	4,546	2,985	3,375	521	1,009	1,530	0	3	11	0	4	9	41·5
Siálkot		8,200	2,268	1,988	1,228	399	332	731	0	3	2	0	4	1	27·6
Lahore		12,685	5,093	4,248	3,764	998	1,128	2,126	0	3	6	0	4	9	40·1
Gujránwála		11,484	1,997	1,864	187	432	108	540	0	3	8	0	9	3	17·4
Ferozepore		5,807	3,528	2,271	2,825	537	640	1,177	0	3	9	0	3	7	60·7
Rawalpindi		10,363	2,834	2,742	268	1,078	214	1,292	0	6	3	0	12	9	27·5
Jhelum		8,187	1,405	727	1,113	261	1,884	2,145	0	5	8	1	11	1	17·1
Gujrat		5,786	2,481	2,481	51	435	35	470	0	2	9	0	11	1	42·8
Shahpur		6,711	1,380	1,367	146	492	163	655	0	5	9	1	1	10	20·5
Mooltan		10,183	2,989	1,983	2,119	744	1,221	1,965	0	6	0	0	9	3	29·3
Jhang		3,973	1,622	966	986	294	319	613	0	4	10	0	5	2	40·8
Montgomery		5,019	2,158	2,076	82	302	42	344	0	2	4	0	8	2	43·0
Muzaffargarh		7,928	2,695	2,391	891	732	581	1,313	0	4	10	0	10	5	34·0
Dera Ismail Khan		4,200	1,291	645	1,276	167	571	738	0	4	1	0	7	2	30·7
Dera Gházi Khan... ...		5,084	1,752	...	1,752	...	1,087	1,087	0	0	0	0	9	11	34·4
Bannu		5,644	806	365	727	140	713	853	0	6	1	0	15	8	14·2
Peshámar		7,944	1,382	...	1,482	...	741	741	0	0	0	0	8	0	18·6
Huzára		4,501	1,820	676	1,701	90	613	703	0	2	3	0	5	9	40·4
Kohát		2,844	726	37	689	7	426	433	0	3	1	0	9	11	25·5
Total ...	1880	217,500	77,236	45,121	39,875	11,210	18,715	29,925	0	3	11	0	7	6	35·5
	1879	206,538	70,049	45,854	41,209	10,615	15,683	26,298	0	3	11	0	7	6	33·9

The average cost of each witness dieted, whether by the Police or the Magistrate, remained the same as in 1879, but the percentage of witnesses dieted to those examined slightly advanced.

As in 1879 the variations in the average and aggregate expenditure on the dieting of witnesses, even in districts adjoining one another, is considerable, and the local reports fail to throw light on the subject. The high average of incidence in expenditure by Magistrates in the Jhelum District is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to extra allowances paid to witnesses detained for long periods and to payments made to Europeans, and the latter cause

may account for the high average rate in the Simla District, but no explanation has been offered by the Deputy Commissioner. The high average rate paid by the Magistrate in the Shahpur District has also remained without explanation. The courts in the Simla District are for the most part in the centres of the population, and witnesses neither have far to travel nor are they kept from their homes for any long period at a time, and they require compensation for time lost and trouble incurred in comparatively few instances; but in the Bannu District, where distances are great and detentions both long and frequent, more liberality should be shown. In some districts a large proportion of witnesses in petty cases may have been produced by the parties voluntarily (as in civil suits) and do not therefore appear as dieted either by the Police or by the Magistrate. The returns, however, do not distinguish between witnesses attending voluntarily and those appearing in obedience to processes issued. Reporting officers who notice the subject consider that in spite of increased attention on the part of the Courts and a wider knowledge among the people that they can claim money for their expenses, greater regularity is desirable. The fact that the question has occupied attention in the course of their winter tours has been noted by many reporting officers.

Processes served by the Sheriff's establishment.

76. The Sheriff's establishment served criminal processes to the number of 73,877 in 1880, being an increase of 15,148 on the number similarly served in 1879 and of 1,689 served by the same agency in 1878. This is chiefly due, no doubt, to the increase in offences of the class in which the employment of sheriff's officers on the duty of executing criminal processes has been enjoined, but it may also have occurred in some measure from the increased attention devoted to the subject in the last quarter of the year in consequence of the remarks made by His Honor in para. 14 of his review of the report for last year.

PART II.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES AND COURTS OF SESSION.

Institutions.

77. The number of appeals instituted in District and Divisional Courts and the percentage of appeals to original cases decided in 1879 and 1880, respectively, are compared in the following statement:—

Grade of Court.	Year.	Number of original cases decided.	Number of appeals instituted.	Percentage of appeals to original cases decided.
Subordinate Magistrates	1879	43,127	1,949	4 5
	1880	46,757	2,248	4 8
Magistrates of Districts exercising ordinary jurisdiction and other Magistrates of the 1st class ...	1879	37,101	2,534	6 8
	1880	38,456	2,770	7 2

78. There was a slight increase therefore in the percentage of appeals from the orders of Magistrates of all classes.

Appeals to District Courts.

79. Including the 24 appeals affecting 38 persons which remained undecided at the end of 1879, there were 2,272 appeals in which 4,171 persons were interested for disposal in District Appellate Courts during 1880. The disposals numbered 2,182 cases affecting 4,015 persons There was thus an increase in the year under report of 207 appeals disposed of. At the end of the year 90 appeals, involving 156 persons, awaited disposal.

Details of disposal.

80. Details of disposal in each district are shown in the following statement :—

Districts.	Appeals disposed of						Percentage of persons whose				
	By Deputy Commissioner.		*By Judicial Assistant.*		*By Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners.*		Appeals were rejected.	Sentences were confirmed.	Sentences were modified.	Sentences were enhanced.	Sentences were reversed and quashed.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					
Delhi ...	55	84	2	2	...	...	26	38	7	1	24
Gurgaon ...	86	141	...	...	...	...	32	17	19	1	31
Karnál ...	32	52	1	1	...	...	32	8	24	4	38
Hissar ...	31	71	...	...	...	...	41	4	14	1	27
Rohtak ...	28	48	36	59	...	...	6	47	17	3	20
Sirsa ...	22	46	...	...	...	...	9	20	4	2	65
Umballa ...	19	31	23	35	12	20	47	23	7	3	20
Ludhiána ...	84	139	...	...	...	...	35	20	9	...	36
Simla ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	25	75	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	78	183	15	35	...	...	11	34	14	2	39
Hoshiárpur ...	113	235	1	1	...	...	56	3	6	...	35
Kángra ...	39	53	21	29	1	1	40	21	14	...	25
Amritsar ...	151	243	...	...	...	...	8	37	16	5	34
Gurdáspur ...	179	241	...	...	...	...	44	16	10	...	30
Siálkot ...	124	158	...	...	...	...	1	59	7	9	24
Lahore ...	103	141	1	1	...	...	2	55	11	...	32
Gujránwála ...	56	84	1	1	...	...	32	13	13	...	42
Ferozepore ...	104	192	...	...	...	...	44	27	11	1	17
Rawalpindi ...	103	511	...	...	...	...	5	52	33	...	10
Jhelum ...	96	176	68	152	...	...	3	53	9	2	33
Gujrat ...	122	238	1	1	...	...	37	18	11	9	25
Shahpur ...	51	110	2	6	...	...	25	39	9	2	25
Mooltan ...	37	58	40	61	...	...	55	4	12	2	27
Jhang ...	60	92	...	...	...	...	47	9	24	...	20
Montgomery ...	42	60	...	...	...	...	8	32	25	7	28
Muzaffargarh ...	13	17	...	...	...	...	58	42	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	9	9	8	8	...	...	18	47	6	...	29
Dera Gházi Khan ...	11	23	...	...	3	3	54	8	23	4	11
Bannu ...	26	47	...	...	10	12	66	5	7	2	20
Pesháwar ...	13	28	14	20	...	...	13	58	6	6	17
Hazára ...	23	41	...	...	...	...	7	44	22	15	12
Kohát ...	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	9	18	9	64
Total { 1880	1,922	3,567	234	412	26	36	25	31	15	2	27
Total { 1879	1,571	2,593	372	661	14	16	29	27	14	2	28

Comparing the results of 1879 with the figures given above, it appears that disposals increased in 20 out of the 32 districts; in two, Rohtak and Dera Ismail Khan, the number was unaltered; and there was a decrease in ten districts. The largest increase (99) occurred in the disposals of the Gurdáspur District, and the most considerable decrease (48) in Jhang.

Distribution between Magistrates of districts and Judicial Assistants.

80. The number of appeals to District Courts decided by Judicial Assistants and Assistant Commissioners specially empowered has again decreased (from 386 in 1879 to 260 in 1880, being in the latter year about half the number of which those officers disposed in 1878). The Deputy Commissioners of Rohtak, Umballa, Mooltan, and, to a less degree, the Deputy Commissioner of Peshâwar, made over more cases to Judicial and other Assistants invested with appellate powers than they retained in their own courts, and no reasons have been assigned for these variations. The Deputy Commissioner of Peshâwar states that lately he has been taking up all the appeals himself. In the Jullundur, Kángra and Jhelum Districts a smaller proportion than is desirable was decided by Deputy Commissioners.

With regard to the remarks made in the concluding portion of para. 89 of last year's report, inaccuracies in record or procedure were admitted, and have been corrected. It appears clear that no appeal in the Kohát District was rejected *in limine* in 1880.

Appeals rejected.

81. The appeals of 931 persons, or 23 per cent. of those appealing, were rejected under the provisions of Section 278, Criminal Procedure Code; but in the cases of only 108 of these persons were the appeals rejected without an examination of the first court's proceedings.

Reversals.

82. Reversals in District Courts of Subordinate Magistrates' orders fell from 28 per cent. in 1879 to 27 per cent. in 1880. In 1878 the percentage throughout the province was 26. The provincial percentage of the year under report was considerably exceeded in Sirsa (65 per cent.), Kohát (64), Gujránwála (42) and Hissar (40); while in the following districts—Rawalpindi, Dera Gházi Khan, Hazára, Ferozepore and Pesháwar, the proportions fell short of the general average, being 10, 11, 12 in the three first respectively, and 17 in each of the two last named.

Sentences enhanced.

83. The provincial percentage of persons whose sentences were enhanced was the same as in 1879 and the previous year, *viz.*, 2 per cent. In 11 districts, as compared with 9 in the preceding year, no sentence was enhanced in 1880, while in the Rawalpindi District the inappreciable number of 3 persons received increased punishments. Enhancements were comparatively frequent in the Hazára, Siálkot, Gujrat, Kohát and Montgomery Districts.

Average duration in District Courts.

84. The general average duration of appeals in District Courts increased from 8 to 11 days; this general average being largely exceeded in the following districts:—

	Days.
Rawalpindi	20
Umballa, Jhelum	18
Ludhiána, Amritsar	16

The highest single average in 1879 was 30 days.

The high average in the Rawalpindi District is attributed to the unusually long time taken to dispose of appeals from orders passed under the Forest Rules, due in part to a reference to the Commissioner on a point of law, and in part to the sickness of one officer and the consequent pressure of work on his successor; and that in Jhelum to a very large amount of miscellaneous work connected with Military Transport and the Commissariat. In Umballa some cases of bad livelihood entailed prolonged inquiry, pending which the accused were released on bail, and frequent changes in the charge of the office of Judicial Assistant and Assistant Commissioner, Rúpar, helped to raise the average. The Ludhiána report does not explain the high average in that district. In Amritsar the necessity for local inquiry in certain cases disturbed the general average duration.

Oldest pending appeal.

85. One case alone has been pending in the Amritsar Deputy Commissioner's Court since the 22nd December 1879, for which a similar explanation, *viz.*, that it required local inquiry, has been offered. The Deputy Commissioner states that he found it impossible, with reference to other engagements, to visit the part of the district in question. The case, which is said to have been a dispute regarding land resulting in a fine, has since been decided. In the Gurdáspur District an appeal instituted on the 30th March 1880, remained undisposed of at the end of the year. With two other exceptions, all the rest of the pending appeals were admitted in December 1880, and for the most part in the latter half of that month. In the 16 districts named in the margin,* all the appeals for disposal were disposed of during the year.

* Delhi, Gurgaon, Hissar, Rohtak, Sirsa, Simla, Siálkot, Ferozepore, Gujrat, Shahpur, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, Pesháwar, Hazára, Kohát.

Appellate work of Courts of Sessions.

86. The appe f Courts of Session is given in considerable detail in the following statement:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	FOR DISPOSAL.						DISPOSED OF																
							PERSONS.								TOTAL.				Pending at the end of the year.				
DIVISION.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.		Appeals rejected otherwise than on the merits.	Appeals rejected under Section 278 C. P. C.		Sentences confirmed under Sec. 279 Criminal Procedure Code.	Sentences modified.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed under Sec. 284 Criminal Procedure Code.	After directing further inquiry under Sec. 282 C. P. C.		Without directing further inquiry.				Average duration of appeals.	Number of appeals which at the close of the year had been pending more than one month.	Date of oldest case pending.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.						Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
Delhi ...	...	...	269	282	269	282	...	...	72	92	49	5	66	...	24	26	235	264	...	...	17	...	...
Hissar ...	1	1	140	206	141	207	1	4	1	109	30	3	45	...	1	6	132	187	8	14	14	1	3-11-'80
Umballa ...	5	5	366	382	371	387	...	24	302	3	5	...	42	...	1	1	336	332	4	4	7	...	3-12-'80
Jullundur	1	1	109	122	110	124	1	4	1	61	11	3	22	...	1	1	106	122	1	1	22	...	18-12-'80
Amritsar...	12	12	268	294	280	306	...	26	206	...	16	11	30	...	40	42	231	252	9	12	24	2	6-11-'80
Lahore ...	13	13	360	408	373	421	2	44	64	136	20	2	37	...	16	16	342	362	14	16	26	2	20-10-'80
Rawalpindi	...	...	369	442	369	442	16	139	140	56	10	1	98	...	...	...	367	447	2	2	9	1	20-11-'80
Mooltan ...	14	23	413	426	427	451	20	4	207	47	40	6	39	...	24	24	385	383	38	38	26	2	8-11-'80
Derajat ...	3	3	339	346	342	349	15	8	223	42	16	...	37	...	4	4	323	329	5	6	15	...	6-12-'80
Peshâwar...	1	1	157	203	158	208	5	6	33	84	12	5	49	1	14	17	137	176	7	13	21	4	29-11-'80
Total ...	50	66	2,770	3,130	2,820	3,189	54	252	1,269	700	211	34	571	1	125	136	2,607	2,947	88	106	18	12	20-10-'80

The figures in this statement suggest some want of uniformity in the system of record, and the matter is under enquiry.

Results compared.

87. Certain special features are shown in the following abstract side by side with corresponding results in the preceding year :—

	1879.	1880.
Percentage of orders upheld ...	72	73
Do. do. modified ...	9	7
Do. do. enhanced ...	2	1
Do. do. reversed or quashed ...	17	19

The proportion of reversals ranged from 25 per cent. in the Peshâwar Court to 11 per cent. in Umballa and the Derajat.

Pending files.

88. Eighty-eight appeals, affecting 106 persons, were pending at the close of the year, but the duration of twelve only of these exceeded one month. The oldest pending appeal was instituted in the Lahore Court on the 20th October 1880. The cause of delay in its disposal has not been given, but it appears to have been decided early in the present year.

Average duration in Courts of Session.

89. The average duration of appeals in Sessions Courts rose from 17 days in 1879 to 18 in 1880. It was highest in the Lahore and Mooltan Courts (26 days in each), showing a rise in the former of 12 days and a fall in the latter of 2 days. It was lowest in the Umballa Court (7 days), while the most considerable decrease (*viz.*, from 21 days to 9) occurred in the Rawalpindi Court.

PART III.—PUNISHMENTS.

Comparison of punishments inflicted in two years.

90. The subjoined statement is an Abstract of Imperial Return No. 4, and exhibits the punishments awarded by the different classes of courts during the year under report and the year preceding :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			PERSONS SENTENCED TO											Persons ordered to find or give		
				TRANSPORTATION.		IMPRISONMENT.				FINE.		WHIPPING.				
						Rigorous.										
CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment or transportation.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.
Magistrates' Courts	1879	84,619	...	...	13	11,314	6,514	692	...	11,473	48,666	577	4,284	3,361	2,483	7,342
	1880	83,549	1	...	9	10,328	6,092	628	1	11,356	50,956	508	3,086	3,776	2,401	6,263
Sessions Courts ...	1879	526	108	134	19	115	99	6	8	81	32	1	1	2	...	10
	1880	454	147	120	2	122	57	...	11	51	3	2	1	2	...	...
Chief Court ...	1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1880	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	1879	85,145	108	134	32	11,429	6,613	698	8	11,554	48,698	578	4,285	3,363	2,483	7,352
	1880	84,006	148	120	11	10,451	6,151	628	12	11,407	50,956	510	3,087	3,778	2,401	6,263

91. It will be noticed that, while the number of persons punished by Sessions Courts fell from 526 to 454, sentences were passed on 267 or 58 per cent., which could have been inflicted only by Sessions Courts. Of the remaining 187 persons, two were sentenced to transportation for a term regarding the duration of which the statements give no information. Of the 185 persons sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, which might apparently have been inflicted by Magistrates of the 1st Class or Magistrates of Districts, exercising enhanced powers under Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 18 were in fact sentenced to periods exceeding 7 years in duration. One at least was a European British subject punished beyond the limits of a Magistrate's powers in that regard (see para. 70 of this report). Of the remaining 167 persons, 90 were punished by the Sessions Judge of Peshâwar, an officer specially appointed to relieve the Deputy Commissioners of that Division of such cases, and 25 more by the Sessions Judge of the Derajat Division, in one district of which, the Deputy Commissioner was not invested with enhanced powers during any portion of the year. After making due allowance for commitments of persons charged with comparatively trivial offences in company with criminals guilty of more heinous crimes, and for commitments made from districts in which the Chief Magistrate was temporarily without the special powers described in Section 36, it will be manifest that this statement gives little colour to the complaint made by the Commissioner of Jullundur, to the effect that Deputy Commissioners exhibit a tendency to cause committals to the Court of Sessions of cases of which they could themselves dispose in the exercise of their special powers.

Punishments by Sessions Courts.

92. The proportions in which the various punishments were inflicted are exhibited in the following table:—

Proportions in award of punishments.

PUNISHMENT.	1879. Number.	1879. Per-centage.	1880. Number.	1880. Per-centage.
Death	108	0·1	148	0·2
Transportation for life	134	0·2	120	0·1
Transportation for a term	32	0·0	11	0·0
Imprisoned and fined	11,554	13·6	11,407	13·6
Imprisoned and whipped	578	0·7	510	0·6
Imprisoned only	6,608	7·7	5,313	6·3
Fined only	48,598	57·1	50,959	60·7
Whipped only	4,285	5·0	3,087	3·7
Punishment under Section 49 of the Prisons Act	50	0·1	...	...
Banished under Frontier Regulation I of 1872, Section 4 ...	...	...	9	0·0
Ordered to find security to keep the peace	3,363	4·0	3,778	4·5
Ordered to enter into recognizance to keep the peace	2,483	2·9	2,401	2·9
Ordered to find security for good behaviour	7,352	8·6	6,263	7·4
TOTAL ...	85,145	...	84,006	...

The increase in the percentage of persons punished with fine only in 1880 (3·6 per cent. as compared with 1879 and 5 per cent. as compared with 1878), is explained by the increase in petty crime in the year.

Imprisonment.

93. The total number of persons punished with imprisonment during the year was 17,230. Of these—

3,726 or 22 per cent. were sentenced to terms not exceeding one month;
7,297 or 42 per cent. were sentenced to terms exceeding one month but not exceeding six months;

5,375 or 31 per cent. were sentenced to terms exceeding six months but not exceeding two years;

807 or 5 per cent. were sentenced to terms exceeding two years but not exceeding seven years; and

25 or ·1 per cent. were sentenced to terms exceeding seven years,

an increase as compared with 1879 of 2 per cent. in the number sentenced to terms of one month and under.

Rigorous imprisonment and solitary confinement.

94. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment were passed on 16,602 or 96 per cent. of the persons imprisoned, and solitary confinement was included in the punishment of 10,451 or 63 per cent. of the number rigorously imprisoned.

95. The districts in which solitary confinement was sparingly awarded and the percentage of sentences from which solitary confinement, though legally awardable, was excluded, are noted below:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Hoshiárpur	·61	Gurgaon	57
Rawalpindí	60	Gujrat	50

Simple imprisonment.

96. The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment fell from 698 in 1879 to 628 in the year under report.

Forfeiture of property.

97. Forfeiture of property was ordered in the cases of 11 persons in the latter year, as compared with 8 in the former, one such order having been passed by the Sessions Judge of the Mooltan Division and ten by the Sessions Judge of Peshawar.

The legality of the order of forfeiture in one case in a Magistrate's Court being open to question, inquiry into the matter is in progress.

Whipping.

98. Whipping was inflicted on 3,597 persons, a decrease of 1,266. It was administered to 510 persons as an additional punishment and to 3,087 persons, of whom 2,642 were adults and 445 were juveniles, in lieu of other punishment. The number of persons sentenced to 10 stripes and under was 926 or 26 per cent. of the total whipped; 1,694 or 47 per cent. were sentenced to receive between 10 and 20 stripes, and 997 or 27 per cent. to receive between 20 and 30 stripes.

Fine.

99. Fine was imposed, either as a sole or an additional punishment, on 62,366 or 74 per cent. of the entire number of persons punished. Of these—

50,538 or 81 per cent. were fined sums not exceeding Rs. 10;
10,398 or 17 per cent. between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50;
984 or 1 per cent. between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100; and
446 or ·1 per cent. sums exceeding Rs. 100.

Amounts imposed, realized, and awarded in compensation.

100. The amount of the grand total of fines imposed was Rs. 6,49,175, of which Rs. 4,85,212 or 75 per cent. were realized. Of fines imposed in former years the sum of Rs. 91,495 was realized during the year. Compensation to the amount of Rs. 1,26,560 was ordered to be paid out of the fines imposed, and Rs. 73,636 were paid away inclusive of sums awarded, but not actually disbursed, in compensation in previous years.

District and Sessions Court realizations in two years compared.

101. Details of fines imposed, realized and awarded in compensation in each district and in the Sessions Court of each division are given in the statement next following. Realizations of fines imposed in previous years are excluded from column 7 of the statement:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Division.	District.	Year.	Total number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Average amount of fine per head.	Percentage of fines realised.	Percentage of fines imposed, ordered to be paid in compensation.
Delhi.	Delhi	1879	1,811	15,217	11	45	10
		1880	1,763	17 165	9	52	24
	Gurgaon	1879	1,519	8,829	6	61	5
		1880	1,533	10,400	6	64	3
	Karnál	1879	709	8,320	12	43	12
		1880	752	7,978	10	38	11
	Sessions Court	1879	6	520	86	20	...
		1880	1	100	100	...	...
Hissar.	Hissar	1879	994	11,344	11	50	19
		1880	1,347	13,184	9	52	18
	Rohtak	1879	1,254	13,999	11	65	5
		1880	1,200	11,513	9	61	18
	Sirsa	1879	603	6,064	10	52	11
		1880	667	8,451	12	57	12
	Sessions Court	1879	15	630	42	100	87
		1880	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa.	Umballa	1879	2,389	22,090	9	61	5
		1880	1,809	18,495	10	62	17
	Ludhiána	1879	2,785	12,634	5	63	14
		1880	1,988	11,716	6	59	11
	Simla	1879	2,529	7,639	3	70	6
		1880	2,593	6,668	2	80	6
	Sessions Court	1879	1	1,000	1,000	...	...
		1880	1	1,000	1,000	...	...
Jullundur.	Jullundur	1879	2,493	11,445	5	65	15
		1880	2,314	11,463	5	61	21
	Hoshiárpur	1879	1,561	12,602	8	55	5
		1880	1,577	10,941	6	64	18
	Kángra	1879	3,392	15 627	5	66	18
		1880	2,565	12,016	4	82	13
	Sessions Court	1879	8	115	38	...	6
		1880	5	660	132	...	...
Amritsar.	Amritsar	1879	2,559	21,660	8	54	16
		1880	2,636	29,476	11	54	19
	Gurdáspur	1879	1,823	13,565	7	59	14
		1880	1,800	15,020	8	52	8
	Siálkot	1879	1,758	14,294	8	49	13
		1880	1,894	17,304	9	52	13
	Sessions Court	1879	6	145	24	28	...
		1880	10	1,390	139	...	...
Lahore.	Lahore	1879	3,185	28,946	9	59	9
		1880	2,814	41,796	14	47	19
	Gujránwála	1879	1,906	15,670	8	48	10
		1880	2,072	18,153	8	44	9
	Ferozepore	1879	2,262	20,622	9	48	18
		1880	3,263	23,117	7	65	18
	Sessions Court	1879	4	400	100	94	...
		1880	8	2,685	335	11	75
Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi	1879	4 572	35,173	8	72	13
		1880	5,781	54 968	9	65	23
	Jhelum	1879	4,792	21,872	5	64	9
		1880	5,904	33,063	5	61	18
	Gujrat	1879	796	10 784	14	50	27
		1880	1,120	14,521	12	53	10
	Shahpur	1879	1,467	17,093	12	64	9
		1880	1,477	18,766	12	69	5
	Sessions Court	1879	13	685	52	56	...
		1880	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan.	Mooltan	1879	2,829	15,679	6	76	7
		1880	2,220	16,121	7	70	4
	Jhang	1879	691	5,899	12	50	21
		1880	720	9 735	13	40	12
	Montgomery	1879	752	8,658	11	51	5
		1880	810	10,304	12	35	2
	Muzaffargarh	1879	858	10 087	12	72	10
		1880	955	10,206	10	69	9
	Sessions Court	1879	25	3,260	130	62	4
		1880	3	310	103	3	...
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan	1879	1,139	21,165	19	69	28
		1880	809	15,974	19	62	42
	Dera Gházi Khan	1879	1 358	19,904	15	73	27
		1880	1,826	20,871	16	81	37
	Bannu	1879	1,241	22 232	18	84	33
		1880	1,491	30,300	20	88	33
	Sessions Court	1879	17	1 250	73	36	8
		1880	17	1,075	63	...	2
Pesháwar.	Pesháwar	1879	2,173	41,338	19	80	28
		1880	2,548	49,105	20	62	45
	Hazára	1879	1,123	12 641	11	49	25
		1880	1,557	24,029	15	64	4
	Kohát	1879	1,114	23,252	21	73	31
		1880	1,279	46,055	36	65	24
	Sessions Court	1879	23	790	34	37	3
		1880	9	1,160	127	6	8
Total ..	District Courts	1879	60,089	528,554	9	59	16
		1880	62,212	640,905	10	61	19
	Sessions Courts	1879	113	8,795	78	49	9
		1880	54	8,370	155	9	25

The percentage of fines realized to fines imposed during the year in Sessions Courts is so small, that special inquiry on the subject is on foot. Meanwhile it may be noted that fines in Sessions Courts are usually combined with terms of imprisonment, and that the former are not usually paid till the latter have nearly expired. The realizations in 1880 of fines imposed by Sessions Courts in previous years were fair and serve to support this view.

The provincial proportion of realizations in District Courts has increased from 59 per cent. in 1879 to 61 per cent. in 1880. The increase, rising to 32 per cent. in Peshâwar, affects 16 districts, and, the proportion in the two years remaining the same in Amritsar, a decrease appears in the returns of 15 districts. Operations were most successful in the Bannu District, where 88 per cent. of fines imposed were realized; they were least successful in Montgomery (35 per cent. realized).

Average of incidence.

102. The provincial average per head was Rs. 10. This average in the Kohât District reached Rs. 36, and in Simla did not exceed Rs. 2; in the former district 65 per cent. of the fines imposed were realized, and in the latter 80 per cent.

Fines imposed by Sessions Courts.

103. The aggregate of fines imposed by Courts of Session in 1880, amounted to Rs. 8,370, as compared with Rs. 8,795 in 1879 and Rs. 10,870 in 1878.

PART IV.—PREVENTIVE JURISDICTION.

Preventive Jurisdiction.

104. A general view of the proceedings taken by and before Magistrates under Chapters XXXVIII to XLI of the Criminal Procedure Code is given in the following table:—

Nature of jurisdiction.	Year.	Total cases.	Persons against whom proceedings were concluded.	Persons with respect to whom action was taken.
Recognizance or security to keep the peace, Chapter XXXVII, Criminal Procedure Code.	1879	1,937	7,796	5,844
	1880	2,412	8,866	6,177
Security for good behaviour, Chapter XXXVIII, Criminal Procedure Code.	1879	5,464	8,517	7,342
	1880	5,237	7,603	6,263
Local Nuisances, Chapter XXXIX, Criminal Procedure Code.	1879	96	339	248
	1880	31	109	3
Possession, Chapter XL, Criminal Procedure Code ...	1879	116	270	79
	1880	109	258	37
Maintenance, Chapter XLI, Criminal Procedure Code...	1879	3,353	3,353	645
	1880	3,590	3,590	581

Recognizance and security to keep the peace.

105. Guarantees for maintenance of the peace were demanded from 6,177 persons, of whom 4,116 were residents in almost equal proportions, of the two Frontier Divisions, *viz.*, 2,106 in that of Peshâwar and 2,010 in that of the Derajat. In the Bannu District such guarantees were demanded from 1,579 persons, and in the Peshâwar District from 1,338.

Of 609 persons, or 10 per cent. of the number from whom they were demanded, imprisoned in default of furnishing recognizance or security, 539 were residents in Frontier Districts. One hundred and ten persons throughout the province, and ninety-seven in Frontier Districts, were detained in prison more than a month.

The average for the province of the amount of recognizance or security demanded from each person rose from Rs. 105 in 1879 to Rs. 120 in 1880. It was extraordinarily high

(Rs. 547), owing to recognizances in large sums having been demanded from 14 persons, in the Deputy Commissioner's Court in the Montgomery District, where but one person (who was detained more than one month) appears to have been imprisoned in default. The Deputy Commissioner has not explained the reasons for the high average in his Court, but an explanation has been asked for. In Jullundur, on the other hand, the average per head was Rs. 40, and every person from whom a guarantee was required was able to furnish it without imprisonment. No proceedings under this Chapter are shown in the returns of the Kángra District.

Special action of the Court regarding cases under Chapter XXXVIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

106. The action taken by the Magistracy in all parts of the province under Chapter XXXVIII Criminal Procedure Code has been fully reviewed by the Judges in the course of the year. At the beginning of 1880, they issued a circular for the guidance of Magistrates in their conduct of such cases, and they were desired to furnish particulars of their proceedings during the marching season. Commissioners, through whom these particulars were reported, were requested, after examining the records of cases disposed of in their respective divisions, to inform the Court of the results of their inspection. A number of files were subsequently inspected by the Court Thus a very complete supervision was exercised, irregularities were exposed, and care and discrimination brought to notice. The general result may be described as satisfactory.

Security for good behaviour.

107. Under this Chapter guarantees for good behaviour were demanded in 5,237 cases, from 6,263 persons out of a total of 7,603 persons proceeded against. Hence, compared with the results of 1879, there was a decrease of 1,079 persons placed on security. The explanation probably is, that increased activity in one year renders special precautions unnecessary in the following one. The following table shows the proceedings taken in each district in proportion to the number of cases of non-bailable house-trespass and house-breaking admitted to have occurred, together with the average amount of security demanded from each person called on to furnish security.

District.	Number of admitted cases of non-bailable house-trespass and house-breaking.	Number of persons from whom security for good behaviour was demanded.	Percentage of persons imprisoned in default.	Percentage of persons imprisoned in default for more than a month.	Average amount of security demanded.
Delhi ...	373	96	56	35	64
Gurgaon ...	181	23	52	43	62
Karnál ...	214	192	10	7	89
Hissar ...	108	12	83	8	75
Rohtak ...	232	185	46	22	95
Sirsa ...	87	89	30	10	58
Umballa ...	469	261	28	19	63
Ludhiána ...	288	23	48	30	64
Simla ...	33	26	38	30	127
Jullundur ...	602	189	5	4	101
Hoshiárpur ...	450	161	21	9	123
Kángra ...	122	7	100	100	78
Amritsar ...	491	259	8	4	126
Gurdáspur ...	484	565	32	27	210
Siálkot ...	504	92	63	27	104
Lahore ...	453	188	30	18	179
Gujránwála ...	228	1,334	1	...	40
Ferozepore ...	104	158	...	...	104
Rawalpindi ...	446	155	46	26	114
Jhelum ...	546	131	37	24	125
Gujrat ...	289	46	24	17	222
Shahpur ...	256	61	15	8	101
Mooltan ...	409	139	26	26	231
Jhang ...	220	23	9	4	256
Montgomery ...	173	57	4	2	93
Muzaffargarh ...	396	201	5	1	145
Dera Ismail Khan ...	264	114	68	50	329
Dera Gházi Khan ...	229	358	37	16	219
Bannu ...	351	596	17	5	303
Peshawar ...	574	360	34	6	427
Hazára ...	242	56	16	...	92
Kohát ...	268	162	28	16	247
Total ...	10,086	6,263	22	12	145

The number of persons (1,334) placed on security in the Gujránwála District, although out of all proportion to the number of burglarious offences (228) admitted to have occurred, cannot be considered excessive in view of the cattle-stealing propensities of a portion of its population. Taking into consideration that the average security demanded from each person was Rs. 40, the lowest in the province, and that only 19 of the 1,334 were imprisoned, less than half of whom (9) were detained beyond a month, it should appear that the law was not oppressively enforced. In the Peshâwar District the average amount of security demanded was Rs. 427; 34 per cent. of the persons required to give security were imprisoned for failure to furnish it, and 6 per cent. were detained more than a month in prison. These results have been the subject of special reference during the year.

The number of persons (7) proceeded against in the Kángra District was both small in itself and in proportion to the number of serious offences which occurred in the District. Proceedings were both numerically and proportionately few in the Ludhiána, Siálkot, Gujrat, Shahpur and Jhang Districts, and proportionately few in the Gurgaon, Jullundur, Jhelum and Hazára Districts, and the operations in all these districts were specially dealt with during the year.

Imprisonment in default of furnishing security.

108. The provincial percentage of persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security fell from 24 per cent. in 1879 to 22 per cent. in 1880, and was in the latter year 6 per cent. less than the proportion of persons imprisoned in 1878. One per cent. of persons less than in 1879 and the previous year were detained in prison over a month.

The procedure of the Magistrates in the Gujránwála and Peshâwar Districts has already been noticed. In the Ferozepore District no person was imprisoned for failure to furnish security; in the Montgomery District 2 persons or 4 per cent. were sent to prison and one was detained for more than a month, the average amount of security demanded being Rs. 93; in the Muzaffargarh District 11 persons or 5 per cent. were imprisoned for failure to furnish security averaging Rs. 145, of whom 3 or one per cent. were detained beyond a month. On the other hand, imprisonments were frequent (in 83 per cent. of demands for security) in the Hissar District, 8 per cent. of the persons imprisoned being detained longer than a month; in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where 68 per cent. were imprisoned and but 50 per cent. were released at the end of a month; and in the Siálkot District, where 63 per cent. were imprisoned, 27 per cent. for more than a month. In these districts the average of incidence was Rs. 75, Rs. 329 and Rs. 104 respectively.

The bulk of these proceedings were held under Section 505 of the Criminal Procedure Code; but an increased proportion, especially in Gurdáspur and in certain districts on the frontier, were brought under Section 506 and not always with sufficient reason.

Nuisances, Chapter XXXIX.

109. Nuisance cases under Chapter XXXIX of the Criminal Procedure Code fell to 31, in which 109 persons were prosecuted. Comment has been made in two successive reports on the large number of such cases in the Rohtak District. The result of the correspondence, mentioned in para. 116 of last year's report, is seen in the absence of such cases from the returns of that district in the year under review, and that correspondence showed a mistaken system of record to have hitherto existed. In 1880 the largest number of cases occurred in the Delhi and Mooltan Districts (8 in each), involving 56 persons in the former and 10 in the latter.

Land and water disputes, Chapter XL.

110. Cases under Chapter XL (disputes regarding land and water) numbered 109 in 1880, as compared with 119 in the previous year. Proceedings taken against 258 persons in all were successful against 37 only. No less than 59 cases occurred in the Peshâwar District, resulting successfully against 6 only of the 124 persons proceeded against.

Maintenance cases, Chapter XLI.

111. Applications for maintenance under Chapter XLI were more numerous by 237 than in 1879, but they failed in a larger proportion of cases. Orders were granted in favor of 581 of the 3,590 applicants, and 9 persons (as compared with 6 in the previous year) were imprisoned for non-compliance. Seven hundred and fourteen applications under this Chapter were filed in the courts of the Rawalpindi Division, and 672 in those of the districts in the Amritsar Division.

Compensation for frivolous complaints, Section 209, Criminal Procedure Code.

112. The annexed table gives the number of persons fined and the amount of compensation awarded under Section 209, Criminal Procedure Code, in connection with complaints found to be frivolous or vexatious :—

Year.	Persons fined.	Total amount of fine imposed.
		Rs.
1876	737	3,589
1877	715	3,112
1878	722	3,372
1879	659	3,608
1880	738	4,135

PART V.—CHIEF COURT JURISDICTION.

Reference side.

113. The following statement shows the working of the Chief Court on the reference side, *i. e.*, the number of cases in which death sentences passed by Sessions Judges were referred for confirmation, and the manner of their disposal. The totals of 1879 being added for purposes of comparison, comment is rendered unnecessary :—

Division.	For disposal.		Disposed of.						Pending at the end of year.		Average number of days each case lasted.
					Persons						
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Whose sentences were confirmed.	Whose sentences were modified.	Acquitted.	Whose cases were remanded for further investigation.	Cases.	Persons.	
Delhi	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	34
Hissar	7	7	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	33
Umballa	8	10	7	9	4	5	...	...	1	1	64
Jullundur	8	11	8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	33
Amritsar	9	11	9	11	8	1	2	...	...	...	51
Lahore	6	6	5	5	4	1	...	...	1	1	30
Rawalpindi	25	42	25	42	26	11	5	...	...	...	34
Mooltan	6	8	6	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	30
Derajat	12	13	11	12	10	2	...	...	1	1	62
Peshâwar	24	39	21	33	16	13	3	1	3	6	43
TOTAL ... 1880...	107	149	101	140	91	38	10	1	6	9	43
TOTAL ... 1879...	96	126	85	109	83	20	4	2	11	17	33

Appellate side.

114. The statement appended shows the number of criminal appeals instituted during the years 1879 and 1880 in the Chief Court :—

Division.	Appeals against the orders of Sessions Judges.		Appeals against the orders of Magistrates of districts.		Total.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Delhi	18	45	31	13	49	58
Hissar	8	8	20	20	28	28
Umballa	30	56	55	17	85	73
Jullundur	10	19	9	17	19	36
Amritsar	12	50	43	23	55	73
Lahore	15	20	49	42	64	62
Rawalpindi	51	41	35	43	86	84
Mooltan	20	15	63	77	83	92
Derajat	42	36	48	35	90	71
Peshâwar	58	58	14	10	72	68
Total ...	264	348	367	297	631	645

Appeals as well as references therefore increased in number. Fifty-four per cent. of the appeals filed were against the orders of Sessions Judges, and 46 per cent. against those of Deputy Commissioners specially empowered. The corresponding proportions in 1879 were 42 per cent. and 58 per cent., respectively.

The number of appeals for disposal, including remanets from 1879, was 701, affecting 837 persons. The cases of 719 persons or 86 per cent. of the number appealing were disposed of as detailed in the following table :—

Detail of disposal.	Number of persons disposed of.	Proportion to total number disposed of.
Appeals rejected	285	39·6
Sentences confirmed	197	27·4
„ modified	161	22·4
„ enhanced	2	0·3
„ reversed and quashed	74	10·3

The results are less favorable to courts of first instance than in 1879, when 43·7 per cent. of appeals filed were rejected, 35·5 per cent. of sentences were confirmed, and 12·6 and 8·2 per cent. were, respectively, modified and reversed. The average duration of appeals necessarily rose, *viz.*, from 38 days in 1879 to 42 in 1880 or one day more than the average duration in 1878. The oldest pending appeal dated from the 13th March 1880. It was against a conviction for murder and was remanded for additional inquiry on the 27th April. The additional inquiry ordered was not concluded until the 8th November and the appeal was finally decided early in the current year.

Revision side.

115. On the revision side, the Court disposed of the cases of 1,128 persons. It

Rejected the applications of 598 persons.
Confirmed the sentences of 146 „
Modified those of 78 „
Enhanced those of 32 „
Reversed those of 154 „
Ordered retrial of 120 „

The application of 141 persons remained pending at the end of the year. Revision cases lasted on the average 29 days from institution to decision in 1880 as in 1879.

Miscellaneous cases.

116. Miscellaneous cases to the number of 17 (2 less than in 1879) were disposed of and the files of 32 cases were inspected during the year, comments being communicated, where necessary, regarding cases which seemed open to criticism.

Original Jurisdiction.

117. In the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction the Chief Court disposed of the following cases :—

Name of accused.	Section of Indian Penal Code under which charged.	Convicted and sentenced to
George Favill ...	223 & 342	11 months' rigorous imprisonment.
Justin McCarthy ...	308	5 years' rigorous imprisonment including 3 months' solitary confinement.
Patrick Henry O'Rourke ...	304 A	1 year's rigorous imprisonment.

The cases of three European British subjects, committed at the end of the year, were undisposed of till early in the current year.

PART VI.—PROCEDURE.

Habitual offenders.

118. The number of persons convicted in previous years and re-convicted in 1880 was 1,365. Of these 995 had been once previously convicted and 370 twice or oftener. In 1879 the figures were 1,727, 1,286 and 441.

As remarked in last year's report, the sentences passed on such persons are brought monthly to the Court's notice, and on more than one occasion the small number of persons previously convicted in the Gurdáspur District was specially remarked. Reference was made on the point to the Inspector General of Police, who was unable to explain it. Operations against bad characters were very numerous in the district in question during the marching season of 1879-80, and of the persons proceeded against under Chapter XXXVIII a larger proportion were dealt with under Section 506 in this district than in any other.

Reference under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code.

119. The results of the year in the direction of references by Subordinate Magistrates of cases for enhanced punishment under Section 46 of the Criminal Procedure Code bear out the opinions of those officers who think that this discretion is insufficiently exercised. Throughout the province only 336 cases were so referred in 1880, or 17 more than in 1879. In the latter year they occurred most frequently in the districts of Gurgaon, Ferozepore, Montgomery and Muzaffargarh. In the year under report the largest number appeared in the returns of the Montgomery District (46 cases); in Gurgaon there were 38 such references, and 30 in each of the districts of Ferozepore and Jhelum.

Certain minor points of procedure.

120. The preliminary examination of complainants and the record of evidence and of judgments are said to be made according to law.

The Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána (Mr. Bullock) remarks upon the disposition of Magistrates to refer cases too readily under Section 146 of the Criminal Procedure Code to the police for investigation, and it would appear from Mr. Coldstream's report that, when in charge of the Hoshiárpur District, Mr. Bullock prohibited the practice prevailing among Magistrates there of sending complaints of assaults indiscriminately to be inquired into by the police.

Several Commissioners would be glad to see whipping more freely administered, whether as a sole or an additional punishment, on the grounds that the punishment is in itself a good deterrent and that it prevents additions to the Jail population.

Supervision.

121. The general work of supervision of Subordinate Courts has, as a rule, been ably performed by Sessions Judges and Magistrates of Districts, and Inspection Reports of great value have been received from a majority of officers of both grades. Among the former the Court would especially acknowledge the services in the direction of supervision or inspection of Colonels Birch, Minchin, Davies and Hall, Major Lang and Mr. Burney; and among the latter of Messrs. T. W. Smyth (when in charge of the Siálkot District), T. Roberts, Benton, Bullock, Stogdon, and of Colonel Beadon and Major Plowden.

The District Courts of Simla, Umballa and Jullundur were inspected by Messrs. Plowden, Barkley and Brandreth, JJ., respectively, during the month of October last; and in December Mr. Justice Barkley inspected the Divisional Court and Office at Mooltan and the District Courts of Mooltan and Muzaffargarh.

I have, &c.,

T. O. WILKINSON,

Officiating Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab.

IMPERIAL RETURN. **No. 2.**

STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	I.—OFFENCES PUNISHABLE UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.							
	A.—NON-BAILABLE.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a non-bailable offence ...	118 to 120	1	1	...	1	...	...
2	Giving false evidence	194 to 196	4	8	3	5	...	...
3	Fabricating false evidence	194 to 196	1	1	1	...	...	...
4	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue	225	5	8	...	8	...	...
5	Escaping or attempting to escape from custody for failing to give security for good behaviour	225 A	1	1	...	1	...	...
6	Counterfeiting coin	231 to 236	9	10	5	3	...	2
7	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	239 to 243 and 250 to 254	179	199	68	128	...	3
8	Offences connected with the mint	244, 245	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	Diminishing or altering coin	246 to 249	3	2	...	2	...	...
10	Murder by Thugs	302, 303, 396	7	5	...	3	2	...
11	„ Dacoits	„	14	17	3	1	...	13
12	„ Robbers	„	33	36	5	25	...	6
13	„ by poison for sake of robbery	„	3	9	...	9	...	...
14	„ „ from other motives	„	33	52	21	31	...	...
15	Other murders from motives connected with women ...	„	131	191	57	127	...	7
16	„ „ from other motives	„	172	330	72	242	2	14
17	Attempt to murder	307	67	68	20	45	1	2
18	Culpable homicide	304	158	312	127	173	2	10
19	Being a Thug	311	1	16	...	16	...	...
20	Causing miscarriage	313 to 316	9	17	9	8	...	...
21	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	326	51	54	14	37	1	2
22	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to constrain a person	327, 329, 331, and 333	8	7	...	7	...	...
23	Administering stupifying drugs	328	56	61	33	23	...	5
24	Assault in attempting theft from person	356	8	13	6	7	...	...
25	Kidnapping or abduction	363 to 365, 367 to 369	157	256	127	114	10	5
26	Abducting a woman to compel marriage, or for defilement ...	366	36	74	52	19	1	2
27	Habitual dealing in slaves	371	1	...	...	...	...	...
28	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution...	372, 373	15	21	14	7	...	...
29	Rape	376	128	126	66	52	1	8
30	Unnatural offences	377	69	57	17	38	1	1

No. 2—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	A.—NON-BAILABLE—*concluded.*							
31	Theft of cattle	379 to 381	4,089	3,525	826	2,616	21	62
32	„ ordinary	„	9,091	8,994	2,121	6,774	16	83
33	Theft of cattle, after preparation for causing death or hurt or restraint	382	17	18	10	3	...	...
34	Theft ordinary, after preparation for causing death or hurt or restraint	„	5	6	3	3	...	...
35	Extortion by causing fear of death, or grievous hurt or accusation	386 to 389	20	29	15	14	...	...
36	Robbery in a dwelling-house	392, 393	42	40	16	30	...	...
37	„ on the highway	„	95	98	56	36	...	6
38	„ elsewhere	„	135	75	34	36	...	5
39	„ with hurt or deadly weapon, by poison or stupifying drugs	394, 397, 398	36	27	11	12	...	4
40	„ „ „ „ by other means ...	„	19	10	5	5	...	...
41	Dacoity	395, 398	61	96	44	44	1	7
42	Dacoity with grievous hurt	397	6	8	2	6	...	...
43	Preparation or assembly for dacoity	399, 402	3	6	1	5	...	...
44	Belonging to a gang of dacoits	400	...	20	...	20	...	...
45	„ „ of thieves	401	7	20	2	16	...	2
46	Criminal breach of trust	406 to 409	697	818	427	360	5	26
47	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	411 to 414	3,118	4,302	1,485	2,687	44	86
48	Serious mischief by fire	436, 438	135	27	10	16	1	...
49	Mischief to a vessel	437, 439	1	1	1	...	...	...
50	Mischief after preparation made for causing death or hurt ...	440	3	5	5	...	...	...
51	House-trespass in order to the committing of theft ...	451	69	62	24	38	...	...
52	„ „ „ „ an offence punishable with death or transportation for life	449, 450	6	3	3	...	...	...
53	House-trespass having made preparation for causing hurt ...	452	8	6	...	5	1	...
54	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	453, 456	1,049	449	125	321	...	3
55	„ „ „ in order to the committing of theft	454, 457	9,060	4,166	1,122	2,945	15	84
56	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of an offence other than theft	„	54	61	18	43	...	...
57	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking having made preparation for causing hurt	455, 458	11	29	7	21	...	1
58	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	459, 460	22	36	3	17	...	16
59	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document	466 to 468, 472 to 477	35	68	39	13	...	2
60	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages	493, 495, 496	12	30	17	13	...	...
61	Circulating false rumours to disturb the public peace ...	505	5	11	10	1	...	...
	B.—BAILABLE.							
62	Concealing a design to commit a bailable offence ...	119, 120	2	3	2	1	...	...

No. 2—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B.—BAILABLE—*continued.*							
63	Personating a soldier	140	1	...	...	...	...	...
64	Being a member of, or joining an unlawful assembly ...	143 to 145, 151, 153	38	413	102	311	...	...
65	Rioting	147 to 149, 152, 153	384	3,607	1,054	2,505	2	46
66	Affray	160	183	834	205	629	...	...
67	Bribery	161 to 165	156	218	158	52	1	7
68	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury	166	8	18	14	4	...	...
69	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury	167	6	6	5	1	...	...
70	Public servant unlawfully trading or buying property ...	168, 169	1	3	3	...	...	...
71	Personating a public servant	170, 171	28	32	11	20	...	1
72	Evading, disobeying or preventing service of summons ...	172 to 174	75	192	85	104	1	2
73	Omitting to give information	176	65	181	73	103	...	5
74	Giving false information	177, 182	469	616	205	404	...	7
75	Refusing oath, answer or signature, when duly required ...	178 to 180	8	11	...	11	...	...
76	Making false statement on oath	181	16	20	7	13	...	...
77	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property ...	183, 184	148	310	177	117	5	11
78	Illegally bidding at sale	185	1	1	...	1	...	...
79	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant ...	186, 187	197	477	262	207	1	7
80	Disobedience to lawful order	188	115	351	117	233	...	1
81	Threatening a public servant with injury	189	3	12	11	1	...	...
82	Giving or using false evidence (simple)	193, 196	210	400	186	198	4	12
83	Fabricating false evidence, or using fabricated evidence (simple)	193, 196	32	52	26	22	3	1
84	Signing or using a false certificate	197, 198	3	9	8	1	...	...
85	Making or using a false declaration	199, 200	5	11	8	2	1	...
86	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence, &c.	201	20	65	21	41	...	3
87	Omitting to give information of an offence	202	34	80	18	58	...	4
88	Giving false information respecting an offence	203	7	10	2	8	...	...
89	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence	204	18	24	22	2	...	...
90	False personation in judicial proceedings	205	33	64	21	37	...	6
91	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to prevent legal seizure	206, 207	7	9	4	5	...	...
92	Fraudulently suffering a decree	208	5	4	2	2	...	...
93	False claim	209	16	29	16	13	...	...
94	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree	210	28	25	15	8	...	2
95	False charge of an offence	211	171	316	168	107	1	40
96	Harboring an offender	212, 216	19	40	24	16	...	...
97	Taking gift to screen an offender	218 to 215	31	54	32	22	...	...

No. 2—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B.—BAILABLE—*continued.*							
98	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture	217, 218	9	15	3	12	...	...
99	Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law	219, 220	1	3	1	2	...	...
100	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering to escape	221, 222	7	8	1	6	...	1
101	Public servant negligently suffering an escape	223	54	76	23	52	...	1
102	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue	224, 225	142	191	44	141	2	4
103	Insulting a public servant during judicial proceedings ...	228	69	74	5	69	...	...
104	Personating a juror or assessor	229	1	2	...	2	...	...
105	Making, selling or possessing counterfeit stamp	255, 258, 259	9	1	...	1	...	...
106	Using a counterfeit stamp as genuine	260	1	1	1	...	...	...
107	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before	261 to 263	28	35	26	9	...	...
108	Using, possessing, making or selling false weights or measures	264 to 267	78	147	37	110	...	...
109	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life ...	269, 270, 279, 280, 282, 285, 286, 289	125	251	73	164	...	14
110	Adulterating or selling adulterated food	272, 273	54	70	28	42	...	...
111	„ „ „ „ drugs	274, 275	8	11	2	9	...	...
112	Knowingly selling one drug as another	276	1	1	...	1	...	...
113	Defiling the water of a public reservoir	277	12	30	5	25	...	...
114	Making atmosphere noxious to health	278	11	111	7	104	...	...
115	Exhibiting false light or sea mark	281	3	3	...	3	...	...
116	Obstructing a public way	283	8	12	8	4	...	...
117	Committing nuisance	291	212	696	146	540	...	10
118	Selling or possessing obscene books	292, 293	9	18	15	3	...	...
119	„ „ „ obscene songs	294	23	94	35	59	...	...
120	Religious insult	295, 297	92	238	202	33	...	
121	Disturbing religious assembly	296	11	23	10	13	...	...
122	Causing death by rash or negligent act	304 A	33	38	11	27	...	...
123	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	308	5	5	...	5	...	...
124	Attempt to commit suicide	309	190	176	64	109	2	1
125	Causing miscarriage (simple)	312	16	26	12	11	...	3
126	Exposing and abandoning a child	317	33	34	14	17	...	3
127	Concealment of birth	318	19	21	6	15	...	...
128	Causing hurt	323, 334	3,035	6,487	3,989	2,396	7	95
129	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons	324	119	160	49	111	...	...
130	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c	330, 332	13	21	4	16	...	1
131	Grievous hurt	325	579	875	283	544	2	46
132	Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation	335	31	48	10	37	1	...

No. 2—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B.—BAILABLE—*concluded.*							
133	Doing any act which endangers human safety	336, 337	49	18	2	16	...	...
134	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety	338	7	9	5	4	...	...
135	Wrongful restraint	341	390	964	792	157	...	15
136	Wrongful confinement	342 to 344, 346	202	479	408	46	1	24
137	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession ...	347, 348	29	69	65	4	...	...
138	Assault or use of criminal force	352 to 355, 357, 358	20,619	47,225	39,979	6,535	11	700
139	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	370	6	11	7	3	...	1
140	Unlawful compulsory labor	374	2	2	1	1	...	...
141	Extortion	384, 385	192	403	330	58	1	14
142	Dishonest misappropriation	403, 404	434	666	308	341	2	15
143	Cheating	417 to 420	1,595	1,511	743	427	8	333
144	Fraudulent disposition of property	421, 422, 424	19	31	19	10	...	2
145	Executing a deed containing false statement of consideration	423	8	15	14	1	...	...
146	Mischief, ordinary	426, 427, 430 to 433	1,606	4,442	3,081	1,296	...	65
147	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle	428, 429	463	529	306	207	...	16
148	Mischief by destroying land-marks	434	51	104	63	39	...	2
149	Mischief by fire	435	68	79	67	12	...	...
150	Criminal trespass	447	1,388	3,056	2,340	644	4	68
151	House-trespass (simple)	448	528	844	542	288	2	12
152	House-trespass in order to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment	451	42	47	19	27	...	1
153	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle	461, 462	11	14	6	8	...	...
154	Forgery (simple)	465, 469, 471	72	122	79	21	3	19
155	Making or using false trade or property mark ...	482 to 484, 486 to 488	15	10	6	4	...	...
156	Removing or destroying a property-mark	489	8	8	3	3	...	2
157	Criminal breaches of contracts of service	490 to 492	119	253	133	117	2	1
158	Bigamy	494	110	224	178	19	1	26
159	Adultery	497	125	148	110	29	...	9
160	Enticing away a married woman	498	3,978	5,537	4,552	719	14	252
161	Defamation	500 to 502	216	460	386	59	2	13
162	Insult	504, 509	592	992	793	191	1	7
163	Criminal intimidation	506, 507, 508	22	42	21	21	...	...
164	Being drunk and disorderly	510	10	16	9	6	1	...
	II.—OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.							
165	Contempts and disobedience of orders	Sec. 435, Cr. P. C.	169	206	5	201	...	...
166	Frivolous or vexatious complaints	„ 209 „	681	738	...	738	...	...
167	Recognizance to keep the peace	„ 489, 497, 499	972	3,772	1,306	2,401	...	65

No. 2—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	II.—OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE—*concluded.*							
168	Security to keep the peace	Sec. 490, 497, 499 Cr. P.C.	1,518	5,201	1,383	3,776	...	42
169	Lurking without ostensible means of subsistence	„ 504, „	395	527	148	371	2	6
170	Bad livelihood	„ 505, 506, „	5,993	7,127	11,85	5,892	5	45
171	Refusing to give name and residence	„ 93 „	1	2	2	...	...	...
172	Local nuisance	Chap. XXXIX „	110	109	106	3	...	...
173	Disputes relating to possession of land	„ XL „	108	260	221	37	...	2
174	Maintenance of wives and children	„ XLI „	3,672	3,709	3,006	581	3	119
175	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by accused ...	Sec. 396 „	29	41	9	32	...	...
176	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by sureties ...	„ 397 „	62	80	12	68	...	...
177	Recovery of penalty from principal	„ 502 „	9	18	...	18	...	...
178	Do. do. from sureties	„ 514 „	91	133	9	108	1	15
	III.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.							
179	Breach of laws relating to Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	Acts X of 1871 and XVI of 1863.	192	313	114	196	...	3
180	Do. do. Opium	Acts X of 1871, XXVI of 1872, and XII of 1878.	199	394	141	244	...	9
181	Do. do. Salt and Saltpetre ...	Acts XXXI of 1861, XIV of 1843, XXXVI of 1855.	24	45	7	38	...	...
182	Do. do. Customs	Act VIII of 1875	78	280	35	245	...	...
183	Do. do. Stamps	Acts XVIII of 1869 and I of 1879.	168	288	62	215	...	11
184	Do. do. Post Offices	Act XIV of 1866	33	47	14	20	...	18
185	Do. do. Telegraphs	Act I of 1876	1	1	...	1	...	...
186	Do. do. Prisons	Act XXVI of 1870	25	33	4	29	...	...
187	Do. do. Forests	Act VII of 1878	1,124	4,504	1,237	3,189	1	77
188	Do. do. Ferries	Act XVII of 1878	6	7	...	7	...	...
189	Do. do. Canals	Act VIII of 1873	577	1,577	443	1,130	...	4
190	Do. do. Railways	Act IV of 1879	243	329	77	250	...	3
191	Do. do. Stage carriages	Act XVI of 1861	17	24	5	19	...	...
192	Do. do. Gambling	Act III of 1867	293	1,346	268	1,066	...	12
193	Do. do. Wandering and dangerous lunatics.	Act XXXVI of 1858	62	195	146	44	...	5
194	Do. do. Cattle-trespass	Act I of 1871	1,002	2,685	2,042	605	...	38
195	Do. do. Arms, ammunition and military stores.	Act XI of 1878	204	267	66	201	...	...
196	Do. do. City Chaukidárs	Act XX of 1856	9	9	...	9	...	...
197	Do. do. Cantonments Military ...	Act III of 1880	2,907	4,601	350	4,250	1	...
198	Do. do. Nuisances under Section 34 of the Police Act	Act V of 1861	5,992	12,758	1,140	11,616	...	2

No. 2—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	III.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS—*concluded.*							
199	Breach of the Police Act by Police officers	Act V of 1861	59	95	21	74	...	...
200	Other offences punishable under the Police Act	Do.	702	739	71	668	...	...
201	Nuisances under the Punjab Municipal Act	Act IV of 1873	3,768	6,298	1,215	5,070	3	10
202	Other offences under do.	Do.	601	952	180	771	...	1
203	Purchasing soldiers' necessaries, stores, &c., and other offences under the Mutiny Act.	Act VII of 1867	8	11	6	5	...	...
204	Breaches of contract by artificers and workmen	Act XIII of 1859	450	818	632	169	1	16
205	Breach of laws relating to European Vagrancy	Act IX of 1874	3	4	...	4	...	...
206	Do. do. Registration	Act III of 1877	2	5	3	2	...	...
207	Do. do. Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs ...	Act XXVII of 1871	666	780	77	682	13	8
208	Do. do. Village Watchmen	Act IV of 1872	341	629	149	464	...	16
209	Do. do. Village Headmen	Do.	42	176	63	112	...	1
210	Do. do. Track Law	Do.	11	24	11	12	1	...
211	Breach of other rules under the Punjab Laws Act ...	Do.	73	117	20	97	...	...
212	Breach of laws relating to Pleaders	Act XVIII of 1879	1	1	1	...	...	...
213	Do. do. Prostitutes	Act XXII of 1864	252	388	120	268	...	...
214	Do. do. Murderous Outrages	Acts XXIII of 1867 and IX of 1877.	1	1	...	1	...	...
215	Resistance to lawful apprehension	Sec. 651, Act X of 1877	14	19	6	12	...	1
216	Breach of law relating to Treasure Trove	Act VI of 1878	6	14	10	4	...	...
217	Do. do. Punjab Courts Act	Act XVII of 1877	12	13	...	13	...	...
218	Resistance to lawful attachment of property	Sec. 330, Act X of 1877	1	3	3	...	...	...
219	Offences under Glanders and Farcy Act	Act XX of 1879	3	4	1	3	...	...
220	Offences under Act X of 1877	Sec. 174	1	1	...	1	...	...
221	Offences under Frontier Regulation I of 1872, Section 3 ...	...	2	10	2	8	...	...
222	Do. do. „ 4 ...	...	3	18	...	18	...	...
223	Do. do. „ 8 ...	...	4	8	...	8	...	...
224	Do. do. IV of 1873, „ 2 ...	...	...	1,439	581	812	...	46

IMPERIAL RETURN.

No. 3.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE YEAR 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Class of Tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.									Remarks.
	Remaining at end of last year.	*Brought to trial during the year.*				Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Total.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.												
Unpaid Magistrates ...	124	8,038	1,006	20,172	576	...	29,916	11,592	4,546	13,631	9	21	29,799	117	9	26,211	
Local and subordinate *paid* Magistrates ...	713	29,056	4,254	48,558	2,952	2	85,535	34,480	9,198	40,155	100	66	83,999	1,536	9	81,025	
Paid first class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district	865	26,559	5,065	19,614	1,063	40	53,206	19,675	5,578	26,150	622	99	52,124	1,082	11	96,493	
Chief Magistrates of district	119	4,259	331	888	150	4	5,751	1,525	560	3,411	35	51	5,582	169	11	8,329	
Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X of 1872.	25	1,190	27	13	2	4	1,261	127	114	951	...	4	1,196	65	17	5,442	
Total Magistracy ...	1,846	69,102	10,683	89,245	4,743	50	175,669	67,399	19,996	84,298	766	241	172,700	2,969	9	217,500	
Sessions Courts ...	47	734	...	...	...	...	781	...	219	450	...	8	677	104	51	4,099	
Chief Court ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	45	32	
Total ...	1,893	69,839	10,683	89,245	4,743	50	176,453	67,399	20,215	84,751	766	249	173,380	3,073	10	221,631	

IMPERIAL RETURN. **No. 4.**

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE			DETAIL OF PUNISHMENTS.																					
																FINE.									IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
		TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.				FINE.		WHIPPING.														One month.		Six months.		Two years.		Seven years.		Above 7 years.				
					Rigorous.																																	
	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
Unpaid Magistrates	..	..	..	..	570	663	96	..	853	11,856	6	94	75	..	292	11,530	916	55	8	..	..	46,500	41,438	3,160	404	77	630	19	196	..	..	..	..	..	55	36	9
Local and subordinate *paid* Magistrates	..	..	..	..	3,166	3,240	271	..	4,580	30,094	131	1,540	510	421	496	30,171	4,241	221	40	1	..	216,093	173,339	17,101	2,083	208	3,194	62	558	1	1	..	..	..	521	372	278
Paid first class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district..	..	..	..	..	5,124	1,842	244	1	5,195	7,551	264	1,219	2,968	1,940	4,629	8,100	4,116	383	142	8	..	231,454	161,864	9,935	755	117	2,475	106	3,728	21	8	..	..	..	520	678	476
Chief Magistrates of the district ..	1	..	1	..	671	235	15	..	468	1,437	51	222	225	40	886	656	818	229	186	11	5	110,068	86,511	42,549	58	8	212	7	611	..	26	..	..	..	28	97	152
Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X of 1872	..	..	3	..	797	112	2	..	460	18	56	13	..	..	.9	71	258	86	26	..	2	36,787	9,087	820	12	1	31	..	170	..	680	1	7	..	2	9	60
Total Magistracy	1	..	9	..	10,328	6,092	628	1	11,556	50,936	508	3,086	3,776	2,401	6,262	50,528	10,374	974	412	17	7	640,902	481,439	73,565	3,312	411	7,085	194	5,302	22	714	1	7	..	926	1,693	975
Sessions Courts	147	120	2	..	122	57	..	11	51	3	2	1	2	..	..	10	24	10	7	2	1	8,370	3,773	71	3	..	18	..	49	..	31	..	18	..	..	1	2
Chief Court	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	148	120	11	..	10,451	6,151	628	12	11,407	50,939	510	3,087	3,778	2,401	6,263	50,538	10,398	984	419	19	8	649,172	485,212	73,636	3,315	411	7,103	194	5,353	22	806	1	25	..	926	1,694	977

IMPERIAL RETURN.

No. 5.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEAL AND REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRIBUNALS.		Number of persons appealing or applying for revision under Section 297, Cr. P. Code.	Number of Persons.							Number of cases in which further inquiry or evidence was ordered.	REMARKS.
			Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified and enhanced.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Cases referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending.		
Magistrates of Districts.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates ...	632	169	132	59	221	8	22	21	40	
	Appeals from paid Magistrates ...	3,864	1,039	1,134	624	840	7	85	135	82	
	Total ...	4,496	1,208	1,266	683	1,061	15	107	156	122	
Sessions Courts.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates...	58	37	6	5	9	...	...	1	7	
	Appeals from paid Magistrates ...	3,295	1,667	694	240	562	1	26	105	118	
	Total ...	3,353	1,704	700	245	571	1	26	106	125	
Chief Court.	Appeals	837	285	197	163	74	...	...	118	31	
	Revision	882	598	146	110	154	120	...	141	...	
	Total ...	1,719	883	343	273	228	120	...	259	31	
	Grand Total ...	9,568	3,795	2,309	1,201	1,860	136	133	521	278	

IMPERIAL RETURN. **No. 11.**

STATEMENT SHOWING USE OF JURIES AND ASSESSORS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COURTS.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.		Assessors Trials.		Note showing in which class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
				Cases in which Judge approved of verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of verdict.	Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	
Chief Court	9	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Sessions Courts.								
Delhi	3	...	16	...	...	13	3	Assessors in all Sessions cases.
Hissar	3	...	16	...	...	14	2	
Umballa	2	...	14	...	...	12	2	
Jullundur	3	...	21	...	...	17	4	
Amritsar	3	...	24	...	...	18	6	
Lahore	3	...	31	...	...	25	6	
Rawalpindi	3	...	33	...	...	30	3	
Mooltan	3	...	21	...	...	18	3	
Derajat	3	...	51	...	...	49	2	
Peshawar...	3	...	117	...	...	100	17	
Total ...	3	3	344	3	...	296	48	

Resolution of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home Department, No. 2496, dated 7th July 1881.

READ—

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab for the year 1880, received in print on the 14th May 1881.

REMARKS.—The cessation of the causes which tended to produce an abnormal amount of crime in 1879 resulted, as was to be expected, in a remarkable diminution in non-bailable offences, which, during the year under report, fell 16·9 per cent., the reported offences of this class being less than in any one of the past five years, though the number admitted to have occurred is slightly above the figures shown in the returns for 1875 and 1876. But as applications to strike cases off the register are now more rigidly scrutinized than was the custom a few years back, only 862 such applications having been admitted in the past year, against 2,899 in 1875, it may be admitted that there has been less serious crime during 1880 than in any year since 1874.

2. It is, however, to be regretted that the number of murders has risen from 371 to 393, the Peshawar District alone contributing 73 of these cases as against 59 during the previous year. At the same time, it should be noted that there were fewer murders in this district than in any of the years from 1872 to 1876 inclusive. Of the total number of murders committed in the Province, exactly one-third are reported to have originated in disputes connected with women.

3. The steady increase in bailable crime which has been observed for several consecutive years has been repeated in the year under report. The increase in prosecutions under special laws is not a matter for regret, as it is partly due to the fact that the importance of enforcing forest conservancy has been better recognised in Rawalpindi and Hazara, where the interests of Government had been somewhat neglected.

The percentage of convictions in trials by Magistrates for non-bailable offences is highest in Kangra, where it rose to 80·8 per cent., and is again lowest in Kohat, where it was 45·9. The Provincial average remains steady, 70·1 per cent. Compared with this the low ratio obtaining in Kohat was last year noticed as a proof of lax administration, and, if the inference be correct, the same laxity appears evident from the returns for 1880. It is necessary, however, in all Frontier districts to take into consideration the number of cases referred to Councils of Elders, which are not shown in this statement.

4. The average duration of cases has risen from 8 days in 1879 to 9 days in 1880, and the Provincial average has again been greatly exceeded in Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Sialkot and Jhang; similarly the average duration of cases disposed of by Magistrates of districts under their enhanced powers is greater than in the previous year, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Bannu and Lahore being the most noteworthy for the length of time occupied in disposing of trials of this nature. The Rohtak district is again remarkable for an extraordinary and unsatisfactorily high proportion of failures in cases tried by the Deputy Commissioner in the exercise of enhanced powers under section 36, Act X. of 1872.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that notwithstanding the remarks recorded in reviewing the Report for 1879, the average number of criminal cases disposed of by Tahsildars has risen from 186 to 196, and he considers that the amount of criminal work which was delegated to Tahsildars in the districts of Hoshiarpur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Jhelum was far in excess of what they could perform consistently with the proper fulfilment of their duties in other departments.

6. Much good work has been done by Boards of Honorary Magistrates and by Jagirdar Magistrates, among whom His Honor's acknowledgments are due to Shahzáda Nadir, Sardár Ajit Singh, Diwan Narinjan Dass, Sardár Jhanda Singh, Sardár Dyál Singh, Sodhi Mán Singh, Nawab Imam Bakhsh Khan, and Kanwar Suchet Singh, for the assistance which they rendered in the disposal of criminal work in their districts. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret the deaths of Rajá Surat Singh and Sardár Jhándá Singh, who had long been distinguished for the careful discharge of their public duties as Honorary Magistrates.

7. The working of the Frontier Regulations is carefully watched by the Judges of the Chief Court, to whom quarterly statements of cases decided under this special jurisdiction are submitted. During the year 522 cases were referred to Councils of Elders; 1,393 persons, who, under the ordinary rules of procedure, would have escaped all punishment for offences committed, were convicted by selected juries of local chiefs and fined in the total amount of Rs. 71,289.

8. In Sessions Courts the average duration of cases has increased from 44 to 51, being highest in Lahore, 89 days, and lowest in Umballa and the Derajat, while the percentage of convictions ranged from 86·4 in Rawalpindi to 48·3 per cent. in Delhi. The Rawalpindi percentage is remarkable as being higher than the percentage of committals and convictions in the Magistrates' courts throughout the Province; while the ratio of convictions by the Sessions Court of Delhi in the execution of its original work is very little higher than the corresponding percentage in Kohat.

9. One very important feature in the Criminal Administration is the careful adoption of all means to lighten the trouble and inconvenience to which witnesses are exposed who are called away from their ordinary avocations to give evidence in court, and it is satisfactory to note that 89 per cent. were discharged with one day's attendance, and one per cent. only detained for more than three days, though even this represents nearly 2,000 persons. The districts in which less attention appears to have been paid to this point are Ludhiana and Bannu.

10. Appeals from Magistrates of all classes increased both absolutely and relatively compared with the year 1879. The districts in which the largest share of criminal appellate work was delegated to Judicial Assistants are Rohtak, Umballa, Kangra, Jhelum, Mooltan and Peshawar. In Kohat difference of opinion between the Magistrate of the district and subordinate courts appears to be the rule, not the exception, seeing that of 91 appeals preferred before him nine sentences only were confirmed, 18 modified, while 64 were reversed. Of the grand total of fines imposed by order of courts throughout the Province, amounting to Rs. 6,49,175, 75 per cent. was realized, about one-fifth of the whole being awarded to complainants as compensation.

11. The working of the preventive jurisdiction conferred on Magistrates by Chapter XXXVIII. of the Procedure Code is a subject which has lately received the careful attention of Government, and His Honor is satisfied that the power of demanding security from bad characters is on the whole exercised with discretion and moderation, and to the great benefit of the community at large. The table given at paragraph 107 of this report shows, for the past year, the number of persons placed on security in each district and the numbers of admitted cases of certain grave offences against property. A more instructive comparison may be instituted between the statistics of crime during 1880 and of securities for good behaviour taken during the year preceding, as the effect of such measures against bad characters and professional offenders must in general follow at a distance of time proportionate to the period for which security is usually taken. A reference to the report for 1879 shows that of the districts in which there has been a noteworthy decrease in serious crime during the past year, four at least—Umballa, Amritsar, Lahore and Mooltan—were remarkable for the vigour and care with which Magistrates exercised their powers under Chapter XXXVIII. in the preceding year.

Results conflicting with these may be noticed in Bannu; but so much of the crime in a Frontier district is committed by outlaws and men residing beyond the border, that the effect of measures against bad characters is obscured and to some extent neutralized.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to record his acknowledgment of the careful supervision exercised by the Judges over Subordinate Courts; and he observes with pleasure that in spite of the increasing pressure of arduous duties, which has led to unavoidable arrears in the disposal of business in the Chief Court, the Judges have yet been able to make personal inspections of one divisional and five district courts.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Registrar of the Chief Court, for the information of the Judges, and for annexure to, and circulation with the report.

Ordered also, that a copy be printed and published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

W. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

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